The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,838. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	,,	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	,,	2	0
First insertion, each line	,,	0	6
Second insertion	,,	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CARIDIA—On the 29th June, Mrs. N. P. Caridia, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JOHN—At Muttra, on the 29th June, the wife of Mr. C. A. John, of a daughter.

BARR—At Sunnyside, Dalhousie, on the 23rd instant, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Barr, Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(*To sail about 20th inst.*)

THE fine fast sailing British built Ship "ROBERT SMALL," Captain DARKE, has two commodious stern Cabins disengaged, well suited for one or two families. Apply on board, or to FORBES & Co., Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Forbes Street.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 9th July, with Passengers and Cargo touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 859 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain F. BLACKburn, will be despatched on the 12th July with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakal, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut or Beypore.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. "INDIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GRIGG, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 1st August at noon.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 16th July 1864. For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of {W H & Co. / L V} 550 Casks Allum, per *Morayshire*, from London, consigned to order, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July 1864. Agents.

NOTICE.—The ship *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, now in harbour, being ready to discharge her Cargo, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to the ship to land their Goods, otherwise Captain WILSON will have the Goods landed at the risk and expense of the parties concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Comete*, E. DUBERN, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Proprietors. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
MONTAULARD AND TALLADA,
Agents for Owners and Captain of ship *Comete*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Canada Belle*, Captain HENDERSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain HENDERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.
Bombay, 23rd June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *SHANNON*, FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous advertisement it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instruction that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Shannon*.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER *CAMPBELL*, FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, it is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the ship is being seriously delayed in discharging for want of boats, all goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on account and risk of the concerned, with instructions that they be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents., Ship *Campbell*.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.
6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 864. Acting Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contrac, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herfordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
7, Rampart Row, 20h June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—THE EAST INDIA BANK have THIS DAY commenced business, at their temporary offices, in Nesbit Lane, (lately vacated by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank) under the management of MR. W. C. CURRIE.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

[illegible] ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The Association receives Deposits for fixed periods.

Makes advances on approved Securities.

Negotiates Loans, &c.

Effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and Debentures.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે હાઉસ ઍનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि बंबे हाऊस येंड ल्यांड ईनवेष्टमेंट कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8 Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 30th June 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 19th instant to the 2nd of August. both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 5th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઇ જાઇંટ ઇશટાક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.
By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.
Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING (LIMITED).—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and interest shall not have been paid on the 10th July, next, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Rampart Row, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company:—

Second Call of Rs. 50 due 31st October 1863: Third Call of Rs. 50 due 24th March 1864.
By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

બોમબે કનતરાકત અને બીલડીગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)
શેર હોલદરોને ખબર.

ખબર હંઆથી આપવામાં આવેછે કે થઘલા શેરોની ઊપર નીચે જણાવેલા હફતા અને વીઆજ, ૧૦ મી જુલાઇ શુધીમાં કોને કોત ચારતરડ બેંક આફ ઇનડીઆ, આશતરેલીઆ અને ચાઇનામાં, નહી આપવામાં આવશેતો, તેવા થઘલા શેરો રદ બાદલ કરી એ કંમપની પોતાનાં કામમાં લગાડશે.

બીજો હફતો (રૂ૫૦) ૩૧ મી અકતોબર ૧૮૬૩નો.
તીજો હફતો (રૂ૫૦) ૨૪ મી મારચ ૧૮૬૪ નો.
દારેકતરોનાં હુકમથી
એ૦ કમીંગ, શેકરેતારી.
મુમબાઇની તા૦ ૩૦ મી જુન ૧૮૬૪.

मुंबई कंत्राकट आणि बील्डींग कंपनी
लिमीटेड.
सेहर होल्डर यांस,

जाहीर खबर देणीजाते कीं जे सर्व सेर ज्या जवर खाली येणीचे काल आणि व्याज येत्या जुलई महीन्याचे १० वे तारखेस राम पार्टरो वर च्यारटर बांक आफ ईंडया आस्ट्रेलीया आणि च्यायना ईजमधे जर भरले नाहीं तर ईके प्रमाणे कंपनीचे हितकरीता रद केले जातील.

दुसरा काल ५० रु. भरला ३१ आकटोबर १८६३.
तीसरा काल ५० रु. भरला २४ माच १८६४.
डरेकटरचे हुकमा वरुन
ये. कमींग.
सकरटारी.
मुंबई ता. ३० जुन १८६४.

NOTICES.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A duly qualified Surgeon to take charge of Troops proceeding to London per ship *Robert Small*, to sail about 20th July. Apply to Capt. DARKE on board, or to FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship *Robert Small*.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

R. ROBERTSON is no longer authorized to collect Money on my account.
5th July 1864. A. ALLAN.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DARIUS SYBRANDT, of New Orleans, and MR. WILLIAM JOYNSON, of Liverpool, are admitted partners in our firm.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.
FRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stock, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.
25th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at our office on FRIDAY the 28th July, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to 28th July inclusive. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
4th July, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

बंबे ल्यांडीग येंड शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

ધી બોમબે લેનડીંગ એંડ શીપીગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

A FINAL CALL of Rupees 500 per Share in the above Company is payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th August 1864.
By order of the Directors,
HENRY BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 6th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital—£1,000,000, *in* 20,000 *Shares of* £50 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES,
UPON WHICH THE FIRST CALL OF £5 PER SHARE ALREADY PAID UP.

THE object of this Company is to promote Financial, Commercial, and Industrial enterprise in India and the East by the application of English Capital.

The Corporation will act as General Financial Agents, will make advances on approved Securities, and will promote the development of the internal resources of the country by assisting in the establishment of sound industrial undertakings and enterprises. The Corporation will also undertake on Commission the Investment of Funds placed in its hands, either in the purchase of property, or in lending it out on mortgage, and other securities. It will receive deposits at rates to be agreed upon; and it will take powers to issue Bonds or Obligations on the Security of its Mortgages and Subscribed Capital.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July 1864. Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India, will be held at the office of the Bank, in Medow Street, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of July 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th June, instant, will be proposed for confirmation as required by the Articles of Association of the Bank:—

1st.—That the Directors be authorized to issue the new Shares of the additional capital of forty lacks of rupees at par or such premium, as they may think fit.

2nd.—That with respect to the shares of the additional capital no shareholder shall be entitled to vote in respect of any single share of Rs. 133-5-4 nor in any respect of less than three shares of Rs. 66-10-8, but that the possession of three shares of Rs. 66-10-8, each or of one share of Rs. 133-5-4, and one share of Rs. 66-10-8 and so on shall entitle the holder to the same right of voting or otherwise as the possession of one share of Rs. 200.

3rd.—That interest on calls in arrear shall be chargeable at such rate as the Board of Directors may from time to time think advisable instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent. as provided by Article 91 of the Articles of Association.

4th.—That an Auditor be elected in the place of Mr. Latham, retired.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 24th June 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, the ninth day of July 1864, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following propositions will be submitted to the meeting:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rs. 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each be issued and that for each C. share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each not fully paid-up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of Shareholders is present at the commencement of such business, twenty Shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum. W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
Bombay, 1st July 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5¼ per dozen.
Bombay, 4th July 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.
PAGLIANO & Co.
10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN, KUHN & Co., 7, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, have for sale,
NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

		per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs.	28
,, Otard, Dupuy's 1857	,,	24
,, Old Champagne Cognac	,,	36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	,,	15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	,,	24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	,,	30
Gerothwold's	,,	25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	,,	25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	,,	40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	,,	17
The first growths	,,	30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.
Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums and Quarts at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

LANDED EX "LEPANTO," and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Ayala Albrecht's Chateau d'Ay Champagne in Quarts 1 doz. Cases Rs. 30 per doz.
Ditto in Pints 2 doz. Rs. 16 do.
DIROM, HUNTER & Co.,
Church Lane.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale (Indian)	Quarts	Rs. 5	per doz.
Pale Ale, Lewis and Allen, by Leamington	,,	,, 5	,,
Stout, ,, ,,	,,	,, 5	,,
Stout, Machen & Co. XXX ...	,,	,, 5	,,
Do. do. ,, ...	Pints	,, 3½	,,
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton	Quarts	,, 4½	,,
Ale, Allsopps...	,,	,, 5	,,

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

		per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs.	60
Do. do. do. Quarts	,,	36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	,,	40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	,,	40
Do. do. do. Hocks	,,	40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal...	,,	22
Do. Yellow Seal...	,,	26
Do. Black Seal ...	,,	30
Brandy Martell's	,,	28
Claret, Margaux Medoc ...	,,	18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. A constant supply of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd qualities always on hand in 1 dozen cases. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. A constant supply always on hand. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,,
Ditto in Pints	9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ....per dz. Rs. 4½
Do. in pints

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

		per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	,,	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,,	15
Do. white do.	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,,	38
Green Seal, quarts	,,	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,,	32
Chateau Beychevelle	,,	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,,	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,,	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	,,	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,,	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,,	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,,	12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding } At various prices.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.
Bombay—Established, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six inch centre double geared Hand Foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with patent double Treadle and Driver, Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, 12 inch Face Plate, 2½ inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Tees for Turning Wood and Iron, and 6 inch compound Slide Rest complete. Apply to
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Untrimmed Straw Hats and Caps, fine Cotton and Colored Fancy Stripped Hose, best Woollen Thread and Silk White and Colored Gawnglets, Rag Dolls, assorted Colored Berlin Wool Worsted Patterns for Cushions, with Wool to match, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Gentlemen's Collars, Silk Scarfs, Thread Gloves, Goloshes, and variety of Articles.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.
Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley
At 1½ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
,, ,, Non Plus
,, Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
,, Aunt Sally
,, Ringolette
,, Russian Bear Hunt
,, English Loto
,, Targetta
,, Red, White, and Blue
,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
,, Game of War
,, Puff and Dart
,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
,, Gwalior
,, Hard Lines
,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	... 500
Do. do. forming a pair if required ...	... 250
Do. do. do. do. ...	... 275
Do. do. with Opal	... 140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds ...	... 240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	... 110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	... 110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds ...	... 300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	... 250
Do. do. do. do.	... 200
Do. Necklets...	...Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	...Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ...	...Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ...	...Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

"BALMORAL HALL," BANDORA.—This double-storied Bungalow to be let. Immediate possession may be had. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th Apri 1864.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to
DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 extreme Clipper Double-decked Barque "CAROBEL," of 474 Tons British Register, carries 500 Tons of dead weight, or 600 Tons of Calcutta Cargo, weight and measurement, was built for a South Sea Whaler of Live White Oak and Mahogany, and fastened throughout with Copper and Metal Fastenings, has been thoroughly overhauled in July 1863, new Felted, Sheathed and Coppered, with 32 ounce Metal to 15 feet, was metalled and caulked from 15 feet to the deep loading line in Calcutta, May 1864, has had but three Cargoes on board, and been in Port only 93 days on her 1st voyage of Whaling, thoroughly ventilated, salted, and satcherated with Spurm Oil, guaranteed perfectly sound and in accordance with reports of French Lloyds and Captain Handly, British Surveyor at Calcutta, and Captain Dixon, in Bombay, has considered her a very superior Vessel as to build, and model. She is well found in Boats, Sails, Rigging, Cabin, and Cooking Utensils, Chronometer, Barometer, Brass Compasses, &c. &c., has room for 450 Coolies on the 'Tween Decks, with good accommodations, according to the British Passenger Act, and also having a full Inventory, can be sent to sea without any expense. Parties contemplating purchasing will find it for their interest to inspect this Vessel. Apply to
FARNHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners Barque *Carobel*.
Late Royal Hotel Building, Bombay, 1st July 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P / 2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them. Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE BEST BLACK INK.—It is not generally known that by far the best and cheapest Ink is to be had of the undersigned at prices very little in advance of what is charged in London:—thus a dozen of stone bottles (pints) of Blackwood's best Ink costs ten shillings. They can be had here for Rs. five and annas eight, and taking half a gross and upwards at one time a discount of ten per cent. is allowed.

The quarts are of the same quality but at a less rate, viz., Rs. 10 per dozen with discount off taking a large quantity.
Rampart Row, July, 1864. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—Good Ink (indelible) should be provided with great care in every Office where documents of importance and signatures are required to be permanent. The above Ink is warranted never to fade, every bottle bears the maker's City, and quil'd marks.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps.
,, Reading do.
,, Tent do.
,, Argand do.
Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Hand do.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame	30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

TEA DECOCTERS AND TEA EXTRACTERS.—The small egg-shaped article is made to hold the tea to be infused. A neat mug with hinged top receives the boiling water which is poured over the perforated Extracter, first placed in the decocter. The small chain attached to the oval-shaped receptacle enables it to be withdrawn from the infusion, which is then left pure and at the required strength.

☞ The simplest and purest method of making Tea hitherto known.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro-Silver.

SALT GLASSES in small silvered dishes, with spoons to match; these elegant articles are now universally adopted at all large dinner parties and Public Banquets, one is placed with the glasses, &c., before each seat.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.

HERBERT AND Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silverware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames	,, 25 ,, 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 13 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands of neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

CLARET JUGS. Claret Jugs, richly embossed, or plain, or engraved. From Rs. 25 each.

MUSTARD POTS. Handsome Mustard Pots, with colored glass liners, blue, white, green, or ruby; and best plated frames, pierced or chased. Each Rs. 5 to 10.

Very neat Frosted Glass and numerous other Mustard Pots, with plated tops and handles. Each Rs. 8 to 12.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.—A handsomely Finished Pint Mug, with zig-zag ornamentation, engine turned, glass bottom, with handle and with a shield for a monogram. Rs. 10 each.

SILVER PATTERN BEER MUGS, of various sizes and descriptions, with hinged covers. Rs. 12 to 16 each.

TANKARDS.—Richly Chased Electro-Silverd Tankards, containing an Imperial Quart; the hinged cover also richly chased; from Rs. 32 to 50 each.

Herbert and Co. call particular attention to the rich designs of their Tankards, and which are unparalleled for cheapness, as well as for workmanship.

SALT CELLARS.—Handsome Oval Salt Cellars; pierced frame and feet, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with blue glass liners, per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

Handsome Round Salt Cellars, with blue, green, and ruby glass liners. per pair, Rs. 8 to 12.

Plain Plated Salt Cellars, round, with beaded and gadroon border and chased feet, richly gilt inside, per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

⁂ A great variety of patterns of Salt Cellars always available.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	as.	King's. Rs.	as.	Albert. Rs.	as.	Lilly. Rs.	as.	Linear Rs.	as.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ,, ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,, ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,, ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,, ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	8	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	8	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	8	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,, ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	5	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	[illegible]
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,, ...	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,, ...	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,, ...	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,, ...	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,, ...	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Pickle Forks ,, ...	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD SADDLE and BRIDLE, suitable for a Poney 13½ hands. Address giving price and all particulars to "R. P. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPAY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the period for paying up the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share is extended from the 20th instant until the 31st August next, after which date Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged upon the unpaid Calls, and the Shares become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
R. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Right of Occupancy of the Lands noted in the margin, together with privilege of Reclamation, will be put up to Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th July 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna, at 3 P. M.

LAKOOD KHAR.
452 Acres and 34¼ Goontas, assessment Rupees 873-11 per annum, situated at the village of Manickpoor in the Bassein Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

BABOOL KHAR.
Survey No. 101, 430 Acres and 8 Goontas, unassessed, situated at the village of Oombleman in the Bassein Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

BHAN KHAR.
Containing about 792 acres, assessed at about Rs. 1268-5, and situated within the bounds of the villages of Toling, Nilemora, and Atsola in the Talooka of the Tanna Zilla.

2. The terms of sale can be seen at the Collector's Office, Tanna, and all enquiries will be answered.
3. These valuable Estates are close to the Bombay, Baroda and Central Railway Stations at Manickpoor and Verar.

STEWART St. J. GORDON, Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 7th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER BHANJEE NANDOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell to SHAW JUGJEEVAN PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, consisting of two apartments and of two stories standing thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Coppersmith Row or Street, near Poydownee; the said piece of Ground contains by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts; assessed by the Collector of Bomby for Pension and Tax under No. 572, and the said Messuage, Tenement, or Dewelling House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the apartment or house formerly belonging to Ruckmabaee, Widow, and now the house of Memon Noormahomed; on or towards the West formerly by the house of the late Ballajee Raghoonathjee, coppersmith, and now of Bhayee and Pudmon Ballajee; on or towards the North by the Public Road, called the aforesaid Coppersmith Row or Street; and on or towards the South by a passage for water and for the use of the Halalkores, and the house now or formerly of Ladha Ruttonjee Bhungsallee. All and every persons and person having any title, claim, demand, or interest to, on, or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 8th day of July 1864.

C. E. AND F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors, High Court.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

Published Quarterly.

EDITED by Major J. G. MEDLEY, R. E., A. I. C. E, Principal Thomason College. No. IV. will be issued on 1st August.

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The Finance of Engineering.
XXXI. Cawnpoor Memorial Church (with a colored Lithograph.
XXXII. Turbine on the Ganges Canal.
XXXIII. Allygurh Fort.
XXXIV. On Retaining Walls.
XXXV. Chenab Saw Mills.
XXXVI. Silt Traps in the Dhoon Canals.
XXXVII. Punjaub Exhibition Building (with an Engraving).
XXXVIII. On Local Attraction.
XXXIX. Jumna Bridge Foundations.

Price to Subscribers 3 Rs., to Non-Subscribers 4 Rs.

No. IV. will only be sent to those Subscribers who have paid up. The subscription to the first volume (five Nos.) will be 16 Rs. from this date—payable to the Editor at Roorkee; to Messrs. Thacker & Co., Calcutta or Bombay; and Messrs. Pharoah & Co., Madras.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOVELTIES.	Rs.	A.
THE Patent Folding Pocket Inkstand, of German Silver, is equally secure from accident whether in or out of use	6	0
The India and Overland Pocket Letter Weigher, has no springs but acting by a dead weight, is not liable to derangement	4	8
The Carte de Visite Viewer: an ingenious little instrument constructed on the Nemonoscopic principle, and upon being opened immediately throws itself into position: it forms a convenient receptacle for about 2 dozen Carte de Visite, and when closed has the appearance of a neat Album	3	8
Pincher's Patent Stamping Press: a simple and convenient apparatus for marking linens, paper books, or any other article	10	8
NEW PICTURES FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.		
Shakespeare's bust in the Church Stratford on Avon...	1	0
Shakespeare's House (Exterior) from Henly Street ..	1	0
Ann Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery. (Birth-place of Shakespeare's wife	1	0
Church of the Holy Trinity (Interior) Stratford on Avon	1	0
Interior of Shakespeare's House	1	0
Shakespeare's School and Guildchapel ...	1	0
Room in which the immortal Shakespeare was born	1	0
Shakespeare's House garden view	1	0
Stratford on Avon Church from the river	1	0
Church of the Holy Trinity from the Church-yard	1	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of an additional fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday 12th ...... 8h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday 19th.......... 11h. 27m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th......... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	9	Daybreak at 4-8A.M	5 30	6 40	1 55	1 38	7th July 1864. Time—8h. 58m. 52s.9
Sun.	10	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 30	6 40	2 31	2 12	
Mon.	11	Twilight ends at 8.3.	5 30	6 40	3 13	2 52	
Tues.	12	Mars sets at 0h 57m.	5 31	6 40	3 56	3 34	
Wed.	13	Jupiter rises at 1-56	5 31	6 39	5 0	4 23	
Thur.	14	Jupiter sets at 1-12.	5 32	6 39	6 3	6 37	
Fri.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	7 11	7 47	

WEATHER REPORT.—8TH JULY.

Broach.—Overcast with clouds.
Bulsar.—Rainy, S. W.
Cannanore.—Rainy.
Galle.—Fine, light winds, Ther. 80.
Goa.—Hot and partially clouded, W. N. W.
Kolapore.—Rainy, S. W.
Madras—Cloudy, S. W. Ther. 86. Bar. 0-30.
Paumben—Fine moderate southerly winds. Ther. 87.
Surat—Cloudy, S. W.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	July 2
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	June 29
ALLAHABAD	July 2	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 28	MADRAS	July 2
BANGALORE	July 1	MALTA	June 8
CALCUTTA	July 1	MEERUT	July 1
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 2
CEYLON	June 17	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 10
DELHI	July 3	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 4	SUEZ	June 12
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 8

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

OUR own mail will probably bring us news of the disastrous termination of what we believe will prove to be the last of the Federal campaigns in Virginia. Seven Generals in succession, M'Dowell, M'Clellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and Grant, have in turn, during four years of war, vainly attempted to force their way from Washington to Richmond. M'Dowell was disgracefully beaten at Bull's Run; M'Clellan, who at least knew sufficient of the art of war to make combinations in which there is some pretension to generalship, ambitiously changed his line of operations and tried to advance against Richmond from the Peninsula, only to bring out in stronger relief the skill of the Confederate leaders, and to lead the army of the Potomac to the verge of destruction; Pope, who excelled all other Federal Generals in arrogance, was found on trial to be utterly wanting in brains, and closed his brief campaign by being driven back with his army in ignominious rout to Washington: Burnside and Hooker, the former disdaining strategy, the latter pluming himself on the preparation of an ingenious plan of campaign which he had not the ability to execute, led the troops they commanded to slaughter and defeat at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; Meade, satisfied with the laurels he had won by saving Washington at Gettysburg from Lee's victorious and too confident army, took care not to run the risk of losing them by an attempt to assume the offensive and capture Richmond. There remains, of these seven Commanders-in-Chief, only General Grant, whose vigour and capacity were proved at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and who, when raised to the highest military post in the Republic, showed no lack of spirit or intelligence in elaborating a new plan of operations, more comprehensive than had been devised by any of his predecessors. General Grant had this immense advantage over General M'Clellan, the only other Federal Chief who can be compared with him, that he had not, like the latter, to fight against the ignorance of Mr. Stanton and the jealousy of General Halleck, in addition to the battalions of General Lee. He could begin his campaign with the certainty that he had no secret enemies in Washington to limit his authority, keep back reinforcements that might be urgently needed for the success of a particular operation, refuse him supplies till his cavalry were left without horses and his men became discontented because they had no clothes or shoes to wear; and, in a word, to thwart all his plans and render the success of the army all but impossible. What M'Clellan had to suffer in this way is fully revealed in his own published report on the campaigns of 1862. When a Commanding General, in the midst of the sharp fighting of June 1862 in the Peninsula, could close one despatch to the Secretary of War with the bitter words: "If I save this army now, "I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, "or to any other persons in Washington; you "have done your best to sacrifice "this army;" and when, at the close of the unfortunate Peninsular campaign he could make a very just and reasonable request in those touching words:—"Please "say a kind word to the army that I can repeat "to them in general orders—No one has ever "said anything to cheer them but myself. Say "nothing about me, merely give my men and "officers credit for what they have done"—and have no notice whatever taken of his despatch; when, finally, even after Antietam, General M'Clellan was forced to write to the people at Washington who had a week previously implored him to save them—"I regret that you "find it necessary to couch every despatch I "have the honour to receive from you in a spi-"rit of fault-finding, and that you have not yet "found leisure to say one word in commendation "of the recent achievements of this army, or "even to allude to them;"—one cannot but wonder that M'Clellan's sense of duty and love of country nerved him to overcome these adverse influences and to make his military character respected at once by his own soldiers and by the enemy. Grant, on the contrary, commenced operations with a clear field before him. Time and suffering have apparently taught the President and the War Secretary that they must leave their General to plan his own campaign and fight his battles in his own way. At all events, it is plain that the movement of the army of the Potomac last May was only the principal of a series of concerted operations extending over the whole theatre of war and controlled by the will of General Grant himself. Thus, Sherman, advancing from Chattanooga, occupied the attention of the Confederate army of Georgia, while Butler and Sigel made diversions, one by moving up the Shenandoah Valley, the other by threatening Richmond from the south-east, simultaneously with the passage of the Rapidan and direct advance on the southern capital by Grant's main army. Yet, in spite of all the boasted resources of the Federals, not one of these four operations has succeeded in its object. Sigel has been defeated and driven back towards the Potomac; Butler at the date of our latest advices was cooped up in his entrenchments and with difficulty holding his own; Sherman was still following Johnston without gaining any decisive advantage; and Grant, upon whom the hopes of the nation had rested, foiled in his great plan and compelled at last to admit a "failure," was preparing on the north bank of the Chickahominy (a fatal river to the Federals) a "new combination" or "strategic movement" which we may venture to predict he will never be able to carry out. A glance at the map is sufficient to show that Grant's position, now that the Federal army has been defeated so far from its own base of operations and so close to the enemy's, is almost as perilous as was Napoleon's after Essling; and we may well doubt if the Northern General can extricate himself by any such brilliant stroke of genius as Napoleon conceived, or if Lee will show the tardiness of the Archduke Charles in reinforcing his victorious army and falling upon the enemy with overwhelming force before he can recover from the effects of this disaster. Our own conviction is, then, that no more campaigns will be fought in Virginia. During the first week of the campaign, the Northerners boasted that any other General than Grant would have recrossed the Rapidan after the failure of the 5th of May, as Burnside had done after Fredericksburg and Hooker after Chancellorsville. Grant persevered; but with what result? He has only fought a succession of battles of Fredericksburg, to be finally beaten back and forced to try a new line of operations when he was already within sight of Richmond. The fact that the price of gold in New York rose to 98 per cent. after Grant's defeat shows the sensitiveness of commercial credit in the North to unsuccessful military operations; and it needs but that Lee should take the offensive and gain a decisive victory to cause a panic in all the Federal cities and so strengthen the peace party as to enable them to elect their own President this year. It must, however, be acknowledged that the history of the war since the spring of 1861 does not encourage the belief that that either party will be able to gain a decisive victory. The cause of the want of results which has marred the effect of the victories of both Federals and Confederates during the war is not far to seek. Both sides have trusted too much in the strength of numbers, and have believed too implicitly in the maxim that Providence or Fortune is with the biggest battalions. Now, power in war, as in peace, consists much more in quality than in quantity. There is a memorable saying of the Duke of Wellington, when, after the capture of Paris, he was present at a review of the enormous Russian army: "This is a very fine sight, but I "think our little army could walk round "them any day of the week." Nor will any impartial student of military history presume to doubt that the Duke was in the right. The Peninsular army, the most admirable fighting machine known since war began to be a trade on earth, owed its superiority to other armies to the facts that it had been formed on a certain unit of excellence, the Light Division, and also had been taught an original system of warfare by the Duke himself, who, like all really great Generals, had not merely the capacity to lead troops in the field, but the creative, organizing genius which transmutes a mob of soldiers into an invincible army. But the American people seem to think that size is the chief element of power. The newspapers are quite delighted when they can publish the news that a position which ought never to have been attacked at all has been assailed by the Federals, and that the army has repulsed with the unparalleled loss of 40,000 men. So long as they know that they have the biggest guns and the biggest armies in the world, they look upon one General as no better than another. Indeed, we lately read in the London *Spectator* a letter from "A Yankee" who admitted that the North had not produced any great Generals, but maintained (meaning it is presumed to extend the "greatest happiness of the great-"est number" principle to war) that a nation is much better off which has an army of intelligent soldiers with Generals of moderate intellect than an army of unreasoning soldiers with men of genius to command them. The object of a democratic State like the American Republic, a "Yankee" urged, was not to produce great men, but to let all men in the country feel that they were citizens and brethren. To show how degrading are the consequences of this theory we need not seek any other testimony than that of Mr. J. S. Mill, the chief English champion of American Democracy, who in his work "On Liberty" indicates as one of the worst evils of modern times the tendency of an omnipotent public opinion to crush individual excellence of character. National greatness, we venture to affirm, is the work of great men; it can neither be created nor preserved by a multitude of mediocrities. Consequently, we say that the fate of the American war depends less on the numbers of the opposing armies than on the generalship of the leaders. Lee has always fought his enemies with a great inferiority of force, and has yet managed to convince them that they were overmatched in numbers at every point. But even he would probably have manœured better with a smaller army. Napoleon used to say that he had only one General who could handle 100,000 men; but in America men to whom the science of war is a sealed book think nothing of taking charge of armies 150,000 or 200,000 strong, and "hurling" them against impregnable fortifications to be slaughtered by tens of thousands. This is not war, it is butchery; and, considering the character of his opponents, we shall be greatly surprised if the Confederate Chief now neglects his opportunity to put an end to such a conflict.

LETTERS from Lucknow state the heat to be greater there this season than has been known for many years. It is particularly trying to invalids, and sickness has been very prevalent.

THE Governor General (the *Hurkaru* hears) has lately recorded a Minute in which His Excellency appears to have limited the powers of the Financial Member of his Council. "Since the administration of Lord Canning, the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council had unlimited powers in matters of Finance. This was owing, says Sir John Lawrence, to the circumstance of his predecessors having no time to look after these matters—their whole time, and attention being engrossed by the late mutiny and other affairs of political importance. His Excellency has now ruled that the authority of the Financial Member in sanctioning any expenditure up to 600 Rupees a month will be final, but in cases exceeding that sum, the sanction of the Governor General will be necessary."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD MONEY, manager of the Doona Giree Tea Plantation at Nynee Tal, is (says the *Friend of India*) the latest sufferer by the harsh and anomalous construction which it is possible to place upon the laws relating to the sale of waste lands. "Our readers are aware that when a settler is desirous of buying waste land he must first have it surveyed at his own cost. It is then advertised for sale, and it is as likely as not that some one else will step in and outbid him for it, and that he will find his time, trouble, and money thrown away. Lieutenant-Colonel Money selected some waste land in Kumaon, and complied with the usual regulations in making application for it. He was informed that out of the 924 acres of which it consisted, 27 acres had been claimed by "objectors," and that their claims were found to be good. The remaining 897 acres were to be sold; and Lieutenant-Colonel Money asked nothing more than that the sale should be effected as quickly as possible. Seven months passed away, and then Colonel Ramsay, the Commissioner, ordered a postponement of the sale, intimating that other objectors had come forward, and ordering a Court of Reference. It was decided by that Court that none of the land could be sold as waste. What were the grounds upon which the Court came to this determination? The two objectors who claimed the 27 acres represented that their land would be useless if it was surrounded with 897 acres held by a European, and *therefore* the Court decreed that the sale could not take place. If this be a correct representation of the circumstances, a great injustice has been done to Lieutenant-Colonel Money, and the technical points which he has raised, as well as the general merits of the case, ought to be taken into careful consideration by the Government. He contends that objectors could not legally appear after three months from the time of notice, and that the Court could not properly sit after the sale was advertised. There are other questions—but the main one is this: Were the claims to this land good and *bona fide*? If not, why was the sale stopped? The Court refused to hear Lieutenant-Colonel Money, or he would have told it that one of the owners of the 27 acres had offered to sell him his plot. The whole transaction is one which ought to be properly enquired into; for as it at present stands Colonel Ramsay's proceedings do not show forth in at all a favourable light, and if there has been any misrepresentation of the facts it ought to be made known, so that other settlers may not be discouraged by Lieutenant-Colonel Money's hard experience."

THE same paper is assured that the Mahometans up-country are not satisfied with the warnings which they have recently received. "The normal state of the Moslem in India is to conspire, but it might have been thought that their ill success of late would have assured them that they have nothing to gain at present, and everything to lose. At Umballa there have been numerous fires latterly, which are believed to be the work of incendiaries. Several Mussulmans have been caught preaching Wahabeeism and Jehad—Captain Parsons has arrested a gang of coiners—and altogether these people seem determined to provoke the Government to use some very harsh measures against them. When the day of punishment arrives, they will do well to remember that they have only themselves to thank for their misfortunes."

THE Duke of Argyll has (says the *Friend*) consented to become a patron of the Mussulman Scientific Society at Agra, of which an English gentleman, Mr. Sapte, is President, and the liberal and enlightened founder (Seyed Ahmed) has every reason to be satisfied with the success which has thus far attended his experiment.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KURRACHEE, 6TH JULY.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Fao of the murder of a montific telegraph messenger between Bussorah and Bagdad some day last week. The man was killed, not through any supposed enmity towards the British, but for the sake of plunder, as he was found robbed. The heat at Fao is said to be terrible, but there is not so much sickness there as among the members of the Staff at Cape Mussendom.

A fratricide took place on the 2nd instant near the village of Sooltan Vagomul-ka-Gote, 22 miles from Taroosha, under singular circumstances. Two brothers went into the forest to collect honey: arrived at a tree containing a honey-comb the eldest directed the younger to remain below to beat off the bees whilst he should go up to the comb himself. Instead of doing as he was told, the youth threw a stone into the tree just as his brother had got near the honey-comb, and disturbed the swarm of bees which attacked the man and stung him in a frightful manner. He jumped to the ground, goaded to madness, and seizing a stick struck his brother on the head and killed him on the spot. The case came up for trial at the late Sessions, and the culprit was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default thereof to suffer six months' additional imprisonment—the Court having taken into consideration the dreadful state of exasperation into which the man was at the time he slew his brother.

Insurance Companies should be made aware of the fact that life is of very little value in Sind. A man hung himself at Sudder, in the Hydrabad districts, the other day, because a Banian to whom he owed the enormous sum of Rs. 6 had threatened to institute proceedings against him for the recovery of the debt! Life is indeed a precarious commodity in Young Egypt. Last Saturday's *Sindian* contains half-a-column of what I may call the essence of no less than twenty inquests upon the remains of people drowned, killed accidentally or murdered; and this in one week only, that ending the 14th ult.!

I have nothing else to note to-day, save that we have had no rain as yet. It is constantly coming, but very dilatory in fulfilling its threatened advent.

CALCUTTA, 27TH JUNE.

YOU who are continually urging the necessity of making Bombay the Capital of India, are guilty, as the *Englishman* says, of most murderous intentions. It is all very well to talk of delightful sea breezes and superior salubrity; but statistics are mightier than twaddle of this kind; and our mortuary returns afford incontestable evidence that Calcutta will soon become the sanitarium of the world. Seventy-two deaths in one week, on a population of more than five lakhs! Think of that: compare it with the mournful list that periodically appalls us in the *Bombay Gazette*, and you will all migrate to this land of immortality at once, instead of trying to inviegle the Government of India into any thing so suicidal as locating themselves on Salsette Island, or any where near it. This, I think, is about as striking a piece of news as I have to give you. You manage these things better in Bombay, as, indeed, you do most things. I happen to know of one street in which alone twenty deaths occurred from cholera during the week in question, only one of which was registered. One of the lights of our medical profession here introduces to the world a new panacea, carbonic acid, which is to counteract the effects of malaria in the system, if it can be brought into immediate contact with it; and, as he attributes all disease whatever to malaria, it is evident that we have got the elixiri vitæ at last.

English tribunals seem to be getting a bad name for partiality to the rich and respectable in the administration of criminal justice, both here and at home. Intense indignation,—as intense, that is, as the weather would permit—has been excited in Calcutta lately by the unequal manner in which Sir J. Peterson has been punishing three criminals. One of these, a merchant, Mr. Wood, of the late firm of Wood, Olliffe and Co., who had been guilty of criminal breach of trust as a guardian, appropriating a large amount of property to his own use, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with labour; another, one Archer, a Government servant, was sentenced for perjury and embezzlement to one year's imprisonment; and the third, a poor, uneducated half caste, who had obtained, on a forged receipt, a small sum of money due as house-rent to a woman he lived with, and whose rents he had been in the habit of collecting, got off with the moderate punishment of fourteen years' imprisonment. To complete the picture of the able manner in which justice is administered among us, one of our worthy Magistrates has just been discovering that there is no law under which he can punish a gharry-walla for leaving his horse and vehicle to take care of themselves in the public streets.

Messrs. Wyman and Co. announce for early publication a novel, by G. A. Von Walstah, Esq., Sub-Editor of the *Englishman*, entitled "Looking Back; or, Pique, Repique and Capot," the appearance of which is looked forward to with some interest. A portion of the work, which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Englishman* some time ago, was well received. Having been favoured with a perusal of the work, I can speak of it as a whole and recommend every one who would like to read something more vivacious, sprightly, and amusing than is usually produced in India, to order a copy of it.

The new police in Bengal is not giving satisfaction to the people, whatever it may be doing to the press. It is becoming the fashion with the inspectors now, whenever they are unsuccessful in their investigations, to report dead against the probability of the crime ever having been committed; and I am sorry to say, a large number of the European officers are almost entirely ignorant of the language and manners of the people. The old police generally would not, and the new police cannot detect crime, which, whatever delusive statistics may show, is rapidly increasing throughout the country. Bribery and corruption have not decreased, and inefficiency and oppression have increased. Somehow or other the European community seem to be deceived about this new police. The separation of police and judicial functions is, no doubt, an excellent measure; but the measure is of no use without the men. A good deal of carelessness has been displayed in the enrolment of the constables; and there is no doubt of the truth of what the *Englishman* states, that many of the old sepoys have found a refuge in their ranks, where they are doing incalculable mischief.

After the Registrar's statistics it is evident we are too highly favoured to be justified in grumbling about the heat which, however, is intense, the thermometer standing at 93° in a cool room, after sunset. During the whole week it has only rained twice, although we have had plenty of clouds every day, and this seems to have raised, rather than lowered, the temperature. The rice crop is suffering considerably in this part of Bengal and in Behar. The Medical Warrant is variously regarded by the press here, but has been received with groans by the profession; and, I think, there can be no doubt that, on the whole, it leaves things worse than it found them.

An abortive attempt has been made to get up a City Bazaar Supplying Company here, on the joint stock principle, of course. The attempt, however, emanated from an obscure quarter; and the advertisement of the promoter did not say much for his experience in such matters. Something of the kind would certainly be very desirable, if properly conducted, as there is no doubt that Europeans generally pay at least twice as much as the bazaar price for almost everything they consume. Still the prices you report as ruling in Bombay for all the necessaries of life, quite startle us here. You have far outstripped us in this respect.

Calcutta has to regret the loss of Mr. Scott Smith, the Professor of Mathematics in the Civil Engineering College, a zealous friend of native education, and well-known as an accomplished scholar and photographer. His death took place yesterday evening, and is attributed to aneurism of the aorta.

June 28.—We have had heavy rain all day, with the thermometer at noon at 85°.

LAHORE, 29TH JUNE.

THE following is the published official report of the Fruit Show lately held at Lahore:—

"The first Fruit Show of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab was held in the Exhibition building on Tuesday, June 7th, at half-past 6 o'clock A.M.

"The display of fruit was very good, although the late cold and early rains had been less favourable than usual.

"The produce of twenty gardens was exhibited belonging to the following proprietors: Sir R. Montgomery; J. Ludlam, Esq.; R. Salt, Esq.; Ter Arratoon, Esq.; the Agri-Horticultural Society; Nawab Abdul Mejed Khan; Lalla Ruttun Chund; Meer Gholam Fureed; Meer Ferozedeen; Darogah Nubbee Bux; Futteh Deen of Sande; Chowdree Emam Bux; Sodaga Peer Bux; Mahaisa Singh; Mahomed Bux; Hurjus Jowaree; Gholam Mahu Sen; and Shumshudeen.

"Among the greatest curiosities was a single specimen (rather withered, as it arrived some days ago,) of a Mayduke cherry from the garden of Captain Elphinstone, Jullunder. This is quite a novelty among the fruits of the Punjab, and if, as Captain Elphinstone expects, a considerable crop will shortly be obtained, it will be an important addition to the delicacies of the Province.

"The best collection altogether was that from Mr. Ludlam's garden, in which were very fine peaches of two kinds, several sorts of plums, also grapes, fine melons, very good plantains, figs, and other fruits.

"Next in excellence was the collection of the Darogah Nubbee Bux, in which were seven sorts of plums, many of them very good, in particular a good collection of New Orleans plums. There were also good peaches, figs, plantains, melons, and nectarines; but the latter unripe.

"Among the other fruits worthy of notice were some large China peaches from Futtehdeen, of fine flavour, some excellent grapes from Ter Arratoon, Esq., also some of the new acorn grapes from the same gentleman's garden.

"Strawberries were only exhibited from Sir R. Montgomery's garden and that belonging to the Agri-Horticultural Society; and the latter were considered to be the finest. Among the curiosities also was some honey, which natives considered a fruit because it grew on a tree and was sweet.

"A few ladies and several gentlemen attended the meeting, and the Show appeared to give great satisfaction.

"It has proved that even in unfavourable seasons Lahore can produce a considerable quantity of excellent fruit, and that many of the native gentlemen are taking pains to improve their orchards as well as other parts of their grounds; and there is every reason to hope that with succeeding years still greater improvements will take place in the variety, size, and delicacy of the fruits."

Unfortunately, the Punjab has become notorious for always speaking well of its own. A month ago the Calcutta *Englishman* made great fun of the unqualified praise which Punjab officials bestow upon themselves in their published reports. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if the community of this place receives with suspicion every paper that comes before it in the shape of a good report of something done in the Punjab. It is but natural, under the circumstances, for us to be apprehensive that all published Punjab reports, in which a flourishing account is given of Punjab operations, are prompted by the amiable weakness now so widely known to be peculiar to the province. It is amusing, and reminds one of the pleasantries of *Punch*, (by the way the *Punjab Government Gazette* is known in some quarters by the soubriquet of *Punjab Punch*,) to read of a single Mayduke cherry—"rather withered," and "some honey, which natives considered a fruit because it grew on a tree and was sweet." We are told, it is true, of Mr. Ludlam's "very fine peaches" and "very good plantains," of Nubbee Bux's "very good plums," of "some excellent grapes" from Ter Arratoon, Esq.,; but all this cannot be said of the fruits which are offered to the public in the Lahore market, and the published reports, therefore, of the Agri-Horticultural Society are of little value so long as its efforts fall short of effecting real improvement in the quality of the existing "delicacies of the province" beyond the limits of a few private gardens. The present Secretaries of the Society, Drs. Stewart and Brown, are doubtless eminently qualified for the work they have undertaken. They must accept the truth that, after all, the fruits which are sold in Lahore are, generally, of a very inferior quality, that there has been no perceptible improvement in the peach and the plantain for the past six years, and that their own well-directed efforts are needed towards improving the quality of existing products rather than in multiplying varieties.

Fifteen years ago, when I was quitting Bengal for Agra, most exaggerated accounts were given to me of the delicious fruits which abounded in that district and its neighbourhood. On reaching Agra I expected to find an unlimited supply of nice apples, pears, grapes, plums, gooseberries, *et hoc genus omne*. Of course I was disappointed, and I very naturally indulged in pleasant reflections on the intense vulgarity of the practice of *gulling*! Pears, grapes and plums there were, it is true, but the cultivation of these fruits had then only recently been attempted, and the supply was confined to specimens of inferior quality. Peaches were abundant and good even in those days, and they improved year after year. The flat variety was by far the finest, always noted for being very full and luscious, with a small, round stone and thin smooth coat. *Apropos* of peaches, is it true that none are to be had in Bombay? Let those of your readers who like peaches—and can get them—try the following recipe: Take fully ripe peaches; pare, stone, and divide each into quarters, using a silver knife (a lady may of course use her dainty fingers); place the fruit in a sneaker or deep dish; put in soft, white sugar *ad libitum*; stir up gently till the sugar is dissolved in the juice of the fruit; let the whole stand for two hours, in a cool place, under a wire net cover. At tea give to each guest a liberal portion, with the addition of some pure, new milk poured over it; and if any guest, after eating the delectable *bonne-bouche*, does not "ask for more," he must be put down for an uncivilized animal, "whose taste (to quote from the *Bombay Gazette* leader of 11th June) is too uneducated to be capable of much discrimination."

Fifteen years ago very inferior plantains were produced in Agra, of a quality at which even the monkeys of Bengal, those ardent lovers of the plantain, would have turned up their noses in disgust! In the course of five or six years, however, a series of experiments, conducted under the direct, practical supervision of Mr. Charles Grant, C. S., (then filling the office of Accountant N. W. P.,) resulted in the production of the veritable Bengal *Cheenee Chumpa* in perfection. This was a great triumph, and the honour of it, if I mistake not, was entirely due to the gentleman I have named, under whose praiseworthy exertions the Ram Bagh and its nurseries were in a few years made to yield the most delicious foreign fruits and vegetables in greater or less perfection, and in sufficient quantities to supply the community generally during the season—particularly the delicious, orange-tinted, pear-flavoured Bengal plantain. It would be well for the larger mofussil stations of India were a Charles Grant to be found wherever his efforts are needed for the improvement of fruit-culture.

In one of my former letters I alluded to the Mooltan line of the Punjab Railway Company. The progress of construction is, I understand, satisfactory. Until recently, the permanent way materials came up from Mooltan to Ferozepore by steamer, and from the latter place to the point on the line where they were required, by means of country carts. This was very slow work indeed, for the distance was great and daily increasing, and the roads of the worst possible description. Mr. Coates, the contractor for supply of carriages from Ferozepore, is entitled to the credit of an expedient by which the materials are now conveyed much more expeditiously. The carts are run in to the nearest point on the line already constructed, where a "siding" has been contrived and trucks have been provided to receive the materials from the carts. From this point the iron rails, &c., are taken down by a locomotive, (with the ballast train,) a distance (at present) of about 50 miles, and there delivered to the operatives.

The weather is now intensely hot and dry, and we are anxiously looking for the advent of the regular rainy season, which, ordinarily, commences about this time, preceded by just such weather as we now have to endure. The sun, now an object of terror, pours down his burning rays remorselessly all through the day. At Murree they are actually deprecating an increase of cold, while we, in Lahore, know not what to do under the scorching heat. All day long we sigh for the "shadows of evening," and during the night, when we think that terrible Sol is rapidly travelling round to the east, and will in a few hours again be here to torment us with his huge unclouded face of blazing fire, we think we shall hardly hold out much longer! Truly, our philosophy is now being severely tested!

At this season of the year it is comparatively easy to secure a house in Lahore, so many residents being away at the sanitariums. In the cold weather it is just the reverse. Three years ago the local authorities tried to supply the want of accommodation by building two houses on one plot of ground, calling them "Model Lodging Houses," and offering them to the public at very moderate rent. They were constructed so as to accommodate four persons separately in each house, but being situated too far from the public offices, these buildings were always only partially occupied. One of them was last year sold to a private house-proprietor: the other is still owned by the Sirkar, and has all its rooms fully occupied. Should any reader of the *Bombay Gazette* have a weakness for building, a hint might be taken from the following, though of course servile imitation would not do in all conceivable cases:—

A NEW YORK LODGING-HOUSE.—There is a tenement house in New York city, having sixty-eight rooms, eight by ten feet, containing seventy families of one hundred and forty-four adults, and one hundred and thirty-eight children, eleven dogs, and forty-three cats.—*American Paper.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERY, 8TH JULY.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Galle.

VIZAGAPATAM, 8TH JULY.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Coconada.

MADRAS, 8TH JULY.
Steamer *Arracan* from Singapore anchored.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that A. B. Warden, Esq., the newly appointed Judge of the High Court, will come down to Bombay in a day or two.

WE are requested to state that the names of Mrs. Stranack and three children were inserted by mistake in the list of passengers by the *Benares*.

THE services of Major W. D. Dickson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, late Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

WE understand that Mr. William Hart, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, intends to go to England on privilege leave of absence for three months, and that Mr. Morgan, the Collector of Poona, will as a temporary measure act for him.

OUT of twenty candidates who went for the examination of Jurisprudence, fourteen have passed their examination successfully. The examination was conducted by Dr. R. T. Reid, Government Professor of Law.

WE are informed that Major E. G. Ashburner is a candidate for a full time Municipal Commissioner. Major Ashburner understands several native languages, and we doubt not that his appointment as a full time Commissioner would be hailed by natives as well as Europeans heartily.

FROM a private letter we learn that the Secretary of State has written to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to give his opinion on the feasibility or otherwise of removing the Capital of India. It is stated that the Viceroy intends to appoint a Committee for that purpose.

THE following are the additional passengers proceeding by the mail steamer this day:—

For Southampton.—Lieutenant J. Day; Lieutenant and Mrs. Newall; Mr. Jules Seigfried; Mr. T. Anderson, and Mr. Burt.

For Marseilles.—Mr. J. Courvoisier.

THE ESPLANADE MURDER.—Ismail Ahmed, the husband of the murdered girl, was yesterday brought up before the Senior Magistrate, and was remanded until this day, to enable His Worship to read the documents from the Coroner's Court connected with the case. The prisoner appeared outwardly calm, but sometimes upon looking at him unexpectedly, there could be detected a wild uncomfortable look about the eyes, which spoke of inward apprehension.

MISMANAGEMENT SOMEWHERE.—In consequence of the *Euphrates* having been heavily laden in Bombay, the Master Attendant here ordered that she should take no cargo at this port for the Gulf. The result of this is that many native merchants who had orders, and had cleared their goods through the Custom House some days before the steamer's arrival, were disappointed and subjected to considerable loss. All this would have been avoided had the agents of the B. I. S. N. Company in Bombay taken the trouble to ascertain the fact which was discovered here, and telegraphed accordingly to Kurrachee.—*Sindian.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 30th June.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—It appears from the report submitted to Government by Mr. Chapman, the Collector of this district, that with the exception of a few villages of the Wace and Maun Talookas, where the fall was scanty, rain fell seasonably throughout the collectorate. The sowing of the khureef crops had been nearly completed; and the young plants that had sprung up were thriving. The state of the public health was good, but cholera existed slightly in several districts of the Collectorate.

COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDNUGGUR.—In the Deshee villages, where the fall of rain had been favourable, the sowing of the khureef had commenced. In the Dangee villages also sowing was in progress, but had been delayed from want of rain. Cholera was reported in many places, but it was on the decrease.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—We glean from the report that rain had fallen in showers only in all the districts of this collectorate, on dates commencing from the 20th to 27th June, but except in two districts viz. Muhoonda and Thasra, the showers had been light and partial. There had been no general fall of rain, such as was usual when the monsoon sets in. The little that had fallen appeared, however, to have moistened some soils sufficiently for the commencement of ploughing operations, and kodra and rice were being sown in different parts of this collecterate. Rain was much required everywhere, and if there was not a general and heavy fall in a few days agricultural operations would be at a stand still. Cholera was reported to prevail in some of the districts. In some of the towns and villages it had been unusually prevalent, and there had been many deaths from it. With this exception the general health was reported to be good.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE ESQ.—*8th July* 1864.)

NEGLIGENT DRIVING—THE ROADS AGAIN.—Abdoo Ibrahim, a hack buggy driver, was charged with causing injury to two passengers by negligent driving.

Mr. A. Hutton, and Mr. J. Napier, the sufferers, gave evidence to the effect that they had taken the prisoner's buggy from Mazagon, from whence they proceeded to the Fort, from thence to Girgaum, and from there started for Mazagon. When in the Grant Road they were capsized, the first witness broke his thumb and sustained a severe contusion on the left hip and right eye, and the second witness was badly bruised on the left knee. The spot where the upset took place had a number of pipes lying about, also an embankment thrown up from an excavation made, and a large quantity of road metalling. The witnesses were of opinion that the driver of the buggy must have been asleep at the time his buggy took the pile of earth, as there was ample room on the other side of the road for three or four vehicles abreast.

The prisoner in defence stated the buggy lights had been blown out, and that was the cause of the accident.

His Worship said that the lives of passengers must not be jeopardised by this description of driving; had the two passengers been killed, he would have been tried for manslaughter. As it was he would be fined Rs. 10, and also pay to the first witness Rs. 10, and to the second Rs. 5; in default to suffer imprisonment.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday the 2nd July 1864.

Present—H. Giraud, M. D., and R. Haines, M. B., *Vice-Presidents*;—F. S. Arnott, M. D., *C. B.*; G. C. M. Birdwood, M. D., *Members*;—and W. C. Coles, M. D., *Secretary*.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The election of Assistant Surgeons of the British Medical Service, lately arrived in the Bombay Presidency, in accordance with Regulation VII., was announced, and of their election having been intimated to them, inviting them to contribute professional papers to the Society.

Letters were read on the business of the Society received since the last meeting, chiefly from parties in England, acknowledging the receipt of the last volume of the Transactions.

The presents for the Society were laid upon the table, consisting, for the most part, of published reports forwarded by the Prinsipal Inspector General, Medical Department, the British Medical Journal, the Madras Quarterly Journal, and the Indian Annals of Medicine; also, "On the Sewage of Towns," by Dr. Cornish of Madras, and the annals of Military and Naval Surgery.

The papers left over from the last meeting were then read, viz., Observations on a case of poisoning by opium treated successfully by "Belladonna," by Assist.-Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M. D., and cases of Lupus and Pleuritis, by Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, M. D.

Portions of a paper relating to the topography of Ahmednuggur, by Surgeon J. G. Fraser, M. D., Civil Surgeon, were then read by the Secretary. This contribution is very elaborate and exhaustive of the subject, embracing a description of the situation, boundaries, and geological features of the Nuggur district, and a particular account of the city and camp of Ahmednuggur, and its neighbourhood.

The next paper read to the meeting was an official report on the sanitary condition of Shanghai, forwarded along with the Annual Report of the 29th Regt. N. I., by Assistant Surgeon E. Morton.

The writer describes very graphically the condition of a Chinese native city in the present day, of which the following is an extract:—

"Within the last few years Shanghai has attained to a degree of commercial prosperity which entitles it to be considered the Liverpool of the East. Formerly regarded as one of the most healthy places in China, its growth in prosperity would seem to have been purchased at the sacrifice of its salubrity, which has decreased in a direct ratio to its growing importance, and largely increased population. To any one acquainted with the disgustingly filthy habits of the Chinese, and their total disregard of all the laws of sanitation, such a result will not be matter of surprise. That a people boasting the most ancient civilization in the world, should be so ignorant of, or if not ignorant of, should manifest such apathetic indifference to the laws and conditions affecting health, is truly astonishing. Disregard of the commonest principles of sanitation is lamentably apparent on every side. Even in the situation and construction of their houses, and in the formation of their streets, health and comfort are equally lost sight of. The houses are built in such a manner as to be alike useless in mitigating the summer heat, or affording protection from the winter cold, and as regards situation, it is scarcely credible [illegible] over foul drains and cesspools, without the slightest attempt being made either to remove or in any way to [illegible] the emanations from which must prove a prolific source of disease to all who have the misfortune to reside in them; while the streets are so narrow and tortuous as to render it impossible for a free and uninterrupted current of air to pass through them. The existing sanitary deficiencies of the native city of Shanghai are of so grave a nature, as to render it a hot-bed and nursery of disease. Everywhere you turn the same unvarying abominations meet the eye. Everywhere surface garbage and all kinds of filth are to be seen strewn along the streets, while the open spaces are littered with offensive dirt heaps. Cleanliness and decency are alike outraged. Nowhere in the world does a more disgraceful disregard of the necessities of nature exist, so great as to render it idle to attempt to teach the inhabitants the value of cleanliness and decency so long as their laws permit them to indulge in the most disgusting offences in broad day and in the public streets. On all sides open drains or rather receptacles for filth abound to an extent unparalleled elsewhere. These drains can only be looked on in the light of continuous cesspools, exhaling the most offensive odour and poisoning the atmosphere to some distance around. They are rendered still more objectionable than ordinary cesspools by soaking into and saturating the foundation ground of the houses in the vicinity. Even the tidal creeks in and around the city from the deposition of the solid part of the sewerage, at low water emit a powerful stench. In a word, low damp situation, absence of surface drainage, defective ventilation, deficient sewerage, total neglect of scavenging, overcrowding, and impure water supply, all produce their deadly effects, and are all at work in sapping the fountain of life and health."

The cases forwarded for the perusal of the Society were one of cholera—terminating in recovery—attended with unusual symptoms, and in which several large doses of Quinine were given with marked good effect; the other, a fatal case in which Hydatids were found in the substance of the brain.

After the best thanks of the meeting had been accorded to the contributors of papers it was adjourned to Saturday the 6th August 1864.

THE LATE ESPLANADE MURDER.

THE further enquiry into the cause of the death of Muriambee, woman, was resumed on Thursday afternoon in the Town Hall, before Thomas Diver, Esq., M. D., Her Majesty's Deputy Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay, when the following additional evidence was recorded:—

Tyab Natha deposed.—I am a dyer, and live at Rungaree Moolla. Ismail Ahmed lives on the fourth story of the house in which I live. I am a tenant in that house and live on the ground floor. I was in the habit of seeing Ismail Ahmed and his wife daily. I last saw the deceased alive and well about four days before the head of the deceased was taken out of the well. I cannot exactly remember the day. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning. I was sitting inside my door attending to my business when the deceased passed in and went upstairs. She did not speak to me. I was intimate with Ismail but not with his wife. I have frequently seen the deceased during the absence of her husband go out and enter the house of her brother-in-law. The last time I saw her alive was one day previous to the day I last saw her alive. I have been living in my present residence two or three years Ismail and the deceased were living in their apartments for two or three months. My intimacy with Ismail was merely that we were on speaking terms. I saw Ismail on the morning of the day on which the head was taken out of the well. It was at about 9 o'clock. He was sitting on a bench placed in front of the house of a Mahomedan who had lost his wife. The Memon's house was opposite to mine. I had no conversation with him. I did not know at the time that Ismail's wife was dead, neither had I the least suspicion of it. At about 1 o'clock of the day on which I saw Ismail sitting on the bench I was drying my clothes on the Esplanade, when I heard children talking and saying that a head and limbs of a human body had been taken out of a well. I then saw a mob of people round the well and went to see what was the cause of it. The well was more than a hundred paces from where I was. When I got there I saw a human head and limbs in a basket. I immediately recognized the head as belonging to the body of Ismail's wife. I saw the trunk the day previous. When I saw it I had not the least idea that it was the body of Ismail's wife. I do not know whether they lived happily together. I never heard any cry proceeding from Ismail's house to lead me to suppose that he was beating his wife. I returned home after I saw the head and mentioned the matter to my son, saying, this has happened in our house; what shall we do? My son then called Ismail's brother and told him to go and look at the head of the deceased. The other tenants of the house and myself told him to go and tell the owner of the house. When the owner of the house came, he, in company with my son, one Abbla, and the brother of Ismail went upstairs to Ismail's room. When they came down my son said that the door of Ismail's room was locked, but that the owner of the house opened it with a strange key and that they had found no marks of blood upon the ground. Immediately after this occurrence Acbar Ali, Abdool Cadur Subedar, and Ali Arab came to me and asked me if Ismail lived in the same house in which I lived. I then told them all that I have now stated. They then took charge of the house. I did not go at all into Ismail's room. After the police took charge of the house I was taken by Acbar Ali to search for the accused; but they did not find him.

Abdool Cadur Habibbhoy sworn, deposed. I am a dealer in iron and live in Lohar Chawl. I am the owner of the house in which Ismail (accused) and his wife lived. I only purchased the house a fortnight back. The deceased and Ismail Ahmed were living there at the time I purchased it. I knew nothing about them. I never spoke to either of them. On Tuesday, the 28th of June last, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, the son of the last witness, Tyab Natha, came to my house and said that a head had been found in a well and recognized as belonging to the body of the wife of Ismail (the accused) and that I must accompany him to the house and open the door of Ismail's room, and see if anything could be found, and report the matter to the police. I went and opened the door, and on entering I saw a basket of knives and razors, which I was told were articles in which Ismail dealt. I examined the floor of the room to see if there were any marks of blood. The floor was formed of earth. I saw no marks of blood. I did not search the room further, but locked the door and gave the key to Ismail's brother and told him to make further enquiries.

Acbar Ali, native Commandant of Police, was resworn, and on being further examined, stated.—When I examined Ismail's room I found the floor composed of earth. It had been recently cowdunged. The floor was wet from the rain dropping through the roof. In the centre of the floor, close to the cot, the earth appeared to have been disturbed. The earth was loose. On some parts of the wall there were marks as though some one with wet fingers had stained it. I could not swear that these spots were the marks of blood. On the wall by the side of the staircase there were marks as though something had touched the wall in passing along and stained it, but I cannot say they are the marks of blood.

Lallkha Malkha.—I am a bricklayer and live at Egutpoora. The deceased was my daughter. I saw her in her room at Rungaree Moolla. I was living with her and her husband at the time and had been doing so for four days. I came to Bombay to take the deceased to Egutpoora. She had not seen her relations for four months, that is, since her marriage; therefore I came to take her home for a little while. I saw her last alive and well at lamp-light time of Saturday the 25th June last. I asked the deceased if she was willing to return with me. She told me to obtain the consent of her husband. I asked Ismail if he would permit her to go. He said "no, not for the next two months," stating as his reasons that these days were good for his business and that he wanted his wife to cook for him. I did not ask him again, but remained quietly in his house as his guest for four days. This was the first time I saw my daughter after her marriage. She fretted a good deal during the four days while I was with her, but wiped away her tears when her husband came. She complained to me that her husband was in the habit of beating her with his hands, and with a piece of bamboo, for not cooking his food properly. I told her to ask her husband why he beat her; she said she would not, because she feared she would be more severely beaten; but she begged of me to take her away from him. I feared to remonstrate with him, because I thought he would beat my daughter more severely. The deceased said that if I told her husband what she had told me he would give her a more severe beating, therefore I said nothing. On the evening on which I last saw the deceased alive, Ismail, my son-in-law, drove me down-stairs, saying there was no more room for me to sleep in his room. I slept that night at the foot of the stairs of the second story of the house. I did not hear the deceased crying during the night or any noise proceeding from her room as though she was being beaten. On the following morning I saw Ismail and asked him to allow me to see my daughter, when he said he would not, because, if I saw her she would cry more. He (the accused) gave me a blow on my chest and said "go away, do not show me your face." I left the house and went to live with my other son-in-law, and I remained there one night, during which time I heard nothing about my daughter. I left Bombay by the morning train on Monday to return to Egutpoora. On my way to Egutpoora I stopped at Callian for two days and then proceeded on to Egutpoora. When I reached home about 4 o'clock in the evening I was told by the Fouzdar of the place that the Bombay Police had come there to call me to Bombay, because my daughter had been killed. I think the day was Friday. The Fouzdar gave me a letter to Mr. Edginton, and I immediately came to Bombay. I did not see the deceased, it [illegible] buried. I did not see Ismail beat his wife whilst I was living with him, but on one day I heard him abusing her, because she had not cooked properly. The deceased was about eleven years of age.

Moolla Fuckeer Mahomed Ahmed, on being further examined, deposed.—After I quarrelled with my brother, his wife (the deceased) never came to my room.

The Deputy Coroner briefly stated the case to the jury, who after a few moments deliberation returned the following verdict:—"Wilful murder against Ismail Ahmed."

The prisoner after being duly cautioned made the following statement:—

"She died first and I then cut off her head. My father-in-law left my house on Sunday morning and said to me that he was going to Egutpoora. After my father-in-law left my house I left to go about my business. I sit in the market with my basket. I returned home from there at 12 o'clock. When I returned home I saw her lying with her belly swollen and insensible. She spoke slightly to me. She said to me that if I did not allow her to go with her father she would eat something and die. I then gave her to drink water of rice and salt. In the evening I again asked Syud, who told me to give her water of assafœtida to drink and she will be well. In the evening I came back with my basket, when I saw her like a "stick." Her belly was puffed up. At night I saw her formed like a "stick." I feared to take hold of her because people would say, "oh your wife is good." After midnight I cut her. No blood came out of the body."

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)
Fourth Day, Friday, 8th July, 1864.

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock A. M.; when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. THOMAS FORREST.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. Cyrus Hayley; George Edward Pilcher; William H. Sargeant; Robert Hosier Baker; William Hannah; John King; John Charles Houghland; Joze B. Henriques; Ardaseer Pestonjee; Dwarkadass Juggonathjee; and Goolam Hoosein Chorgay.

WILFUL MURDER.—Balloo Raghoo, (case No. 19 of the Calendar), an old man sixty years of age, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the murder of one Dewkee, woman, on the night of the 23rd of May last, by striking her on the head with a bill-hook.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Barton, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey defended the prisoner.

The learned Advocate General stated the facts of the case to the Jury, and the following witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Hurry Heeroo, examined by Mr. Barton deposed:—I am a beggar and reside at Coombarwarra. I occupy a room in a house there. I was married, but my wife, whose name was Dewkee, is dead. I know the prisoner at the bar; he lived in the same house with me. There are rooms in it on either side of a passage, and there are two doors to the house, one in front and one in the rear. I and my wife occupied a room on the right hand side of the passage as you enter the house. The prisoner occupied a room on the left hand side of the passage, at about ten or twelve feet distance from my room. The deceased was between twenty-five and thirty years of age. I last saw her alive at about half-past 10 o'clock on the night of her death. I went to hear the Poorans read and returned in a short time. I left her in her room, and she was there in her usual health. In consequence of something my wife told me I went out to a preaching party a second time. When I went out on the second occasion my wife was in bed, and I then heard the prisoner talking in his room. I returned home again about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the door being shut I called to my brother-in-law to open it, which he did. I then found the prisoner standing outside the door of my room which was open. The rear door of the house was open, and it being bright moonlight I could easily distinguish the prisoner as he was standing in the passage. I went into my room without speaking to the prisoner or his speaking to me. There was no light in my room at this time, but I procured one afterwards. Before doing so I called out to my wife, but received no answer. I then struck a light with a lucifer match and lit my lamp. I then saw my wife lying dead on her bed with wounds on her head and much blood on the bedding. I then called out to my brother-in-law Krishnajee, who immediately came to me, and I showed him my wife lying dead. I then went to the back door of the passage and saw the prisoner sitting there. My brother-in-law asked the prisoner if any one had come into or left the house and "who did this?" The prisoner replied "no one came in; I did it." We then took him to the front door and made him sit down on a bench in the verandah, and Krishnajee went and called the police. There was blood on the nails and fingers of both the prisoner's hands and on his right shoulder. In consequence of something the prisoner told us, I and Krishnajee, as soon as the duffadar of police came, went into the prisoner's room. There was no one in the room and the prisoner's wife

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was standing in the rear shed. A cloth was found in his room with stains of blood upon it. His wife brought the bill-hook now before the Court. It was stained with blood. She brought it from the shed in the rear where the prisoner had previously been standing. It was made over to the custody of the duffadar of police. The sheet, now produced, was taken off from my wife's bed and delivered to the duffadar. (It was stained with blood). I have known the prisoner for many years. There was a quarrel between the prisoner's wife and my wife. I saw the dead body of my wife at the Inquest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I have known the prisoner since my infancy. We are of the same caste. He has lived in the same house with me for two years. He is a bricklayer by trade. About eighteen years ago he was ill with an affection of the head. His head is frequently turned at intervals of eight or ten days. While in that state he sits down in a stupid and moody manner without speaking to any one, and sometimes does not eat his food. He sometimes remains in this state a fortnight or a month. I first noticed him in this state about ten or twelve years ago. Whilst in this state he does not go to his work. I cannot say if he feels pains in his head at this time. His wife is fifty or sixty years of age. His own age is about sixty. My late wife was about twenty-five years of age. There was a quarrel between my wife and the prisoner's wife, which began in March last. Previously to that they had always been on good terms with each other. The prisoner was on good terms with his own wife. Before I went out on the second occasion on the night of the murder, I heard the prisoner and his wife both talking together in their room. This bill-hook is the property of the prisoner; it is used in splitting fire-wood, cutting onions, and for other household purposes. When I found that my wife did not answer me I shook her and some blood from her body smeared the palm of my hand. When my brother-in-law and I took the prisoner and made him sit on the bench in the verandah we did not use any force towards him. We merely led him there. I did not touch him on the shoulder. His hands and finger nails were at that time smeared with blood. I am often in the habit of attending preaching parties: that is a part of my business as a mendicant. The prisoner was not examined, along with the witnesses, on oath before the Coroner. He made a statement before that functionary.

Re-examined by Mr. Barton.—The worshippers who attend at the reading of the Poorans are almost in a state of nudity. The prisoner was never ferocious when he had these moody fits upon him. I have mentioned in my cross-examination I never knew him to be violent before.

By the Court.—I never spoke to the prisoner when I saw him in a moody state. I saw him at 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock P. M., on the day of the murder, sitting in his room on his cot. I do not know in what state of health he was on that occasion. I did not speak to him. He always went out to his work as a *mistree* bricklayer when he was well.

Krishnajee Sutwajee, a muccadum of coolies, examined by the Advocate General, deposed:—I am the brother-in-law of the last witness. He was married to my late sister. We live in the same house. I know the prisoner at the bar. I last saw my deceased sister alive on the evening of the murder, at about 8 o'clock. She was then quite well, but I did not speak to her. I went to bed at that hour, and got up when my brother-in-law returned home early next morning, on hearing him call to me to open the door. I then saw a person passing through the passage; but I cannot say whether it was the prisoner or not. The person was going towards the back door. I took no further notice of him and went back into my own room. The prosecutor shortly afterwards called out to me, saying "my wife has been killed." I immediately went to him in his room, and saw my sister lying dead on her bed in a pool of blood, with several wounds on her head and neck, from which blood was flowing. I became alarmed and went out into the passage, where I stood for some time reflecting upon how this could have happened. After that I went towards the back verandah, and saw the prisoner sitting at the door which was open. I said to him, "friend, have you seen any one pass this way in or out of the house?" He said "no." I then said "who opened the door?" He replied "I opened the door." I then asked him who struck or killed my sister? He answered "I killed her; you may now do whatever you please." The prosecutor then said to me, "come in; it is certain that a murder has been committed; what is the use of standing here?" We then took the prisoner into the front verandah and made him sit down on a bench, and I went and brought a duffadar of police named Bappoo Tattia. I and the prosecutor then pointed out the dead body of my sister to him, and he carefully examined it. He then took the prisoner into custody. The latter did not then say anything. Two other policemen came and they made him stand up and examined his person. They afterwards searched the prisoner's room before taking him away. One of the policemen said to him "with what did you strike or kill the deceased?" [Mr. Anstey objected to the policeman's answer being taken down from the witness; and as the Advocate General waived the point in the learned counsel's favour, and withdrew the question it was unnecessary for the Court to give any decision upon it.] I saw a bill-hook stained with blood produced at this time by the prisoner's wife from a back shed. A cloth (a dhotur) stained with blood, was also found on the prisoner's bed in his room. The prisoner himself pointed it out to the police. The prisoner's wife and my sister were on bad terms: they did not speak to one another.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I have known the prisoner since my childhood. I am thirty-four or thirty-five years of age. For the last sixteen or seventeen years the prisoner has been subject to fits of moodiness, during the continuance of which he remains silent and occasionally refuses to take his meals. I was not in the habit of going into his room when he was in that state, as he would not then speak to me. He did [illegible] work at these times. At other times he went regularly to his work every day. I saw him at 11 o'clock A.M. on the day of the murder sitting on his bed in his room. He did not speak to me, nor I to him. I brought a duffadar and a havildar of police; but I do not recollect the havildar's name. I think he was examined before the Coroner's Inquest, but I am not quite sure of this. He was a Hindoo. I brought no other policemen besides these. They examined the dead body of my sister, and I pointed out the prisoner as the murderer. He was then sitting in the verandah with two or three other persons near him, one of whom was the prosecutor. The name of another was Pandoo. They were not examined at the Inquest or before the Magistrate. They were much confused at the occurrence, and stood aloof. The prisoner's wife produced the bill-hook after the prisoner was taken into custody. I did not see her previously to this in the shed at the back of the house. She produced the bill-hook on being told to do so by the prisoner. The prisoner when seated in the verandah had his arms folded and his face looking down. There are six rooms in the house, the whole of which were tenanted. The prisoner was present when his wife produced the bill-hook. I did not hear the prisoner and his wife talking together before I went to bed at half-past 8 o'clock. I did not see any appearance of a struggle in the room where my sister was murdered. About one o'clock in the morning, when I woke up, I heard a moaning noise, which came from my sister's room. I did not then know that her husband was out. I thought the noise was made by some one in their sleep. It was not a loud noise, and had ceased before I went to sleep again.

James McAdam Hyslop, Esq., M. D., examined by Mr. Barton, deposed:—I am Surgeon to the Coroner, and remember to have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of a woman on the morning of the 24th of May last. It was lying on a bed in the room of a house in the native town. There was a wound on the chin, which penetrated to the bone: a slight wound on the right side of the neck; another on the point of the right shoulder. None of these wounds were sufficient to cause death. They appeared to have been made by a blunt cutting instrument. There was also a contusion on the right side of the head above the ear. I opened the head and found extravasated blood on the membranes of the brain. This was the cause of death. The wound on the chin might have been made by the cutting edge of the bill-hook before the Court; and the contusion on the head with the back of the same instrument. The other wounds must have been made with a sharper instrument. Death was caused by the violence of the blow on the deceased's skull.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I have had very little experience of cases of mental aberration. From the description of the state of mind of the prisoner, as given by the witnesses, I should say he was subject to hypochondria. I am not prepared to say that such a state of mind would lead a person so afflicted to the commission of crimes of violence. My experience of these cases is very limited.

Bappoo Tattia, a duffadar of police, examined by the Advocate General, deposed.—Krishnajee Sutwajee, one of the witnesses in this case, came to me early on the morning of the 24th May last, and reported that his sister, a woman named Dewkee, had been murdered. I accompanied him to the house in which the dead body of the murdered woman was lying, and there saw the prisoner sitting on a bench in the front verandah. The prosecutor Hurree Heeroo, was standing near him and told me the prisoner had killed his wife. The prisoner said nothing to me at that time. I examined the dead body of the deceased. It was lying on a bed in a pool of blood, with wounds on the head and neck. The prisoner was standing by, and I said to him, "What is this; how was this murder occasioned?" I offered him no inducement, nor did I hold out any threat towards him: his answer to my question was quite voluntary.

By the Court.—When I put him this question the prisoner was in the room where the body was lying. We had taken him there from the verandah. I said nothing to him in the verandah. Heeroo, the prosecutor, had then told me that the prisoner had admitted to him that he had killed the deceased.

Examination in chief resumed.—I examined the person of the prisoner and found blood upon his breast, hands, and nails. The prisoner's wife produced the bill-hook now before the Court. There were stains of blood upon it. It appeared to have been washed with water; but notwithstanding this, there were stains of blood on the tip of it. The cloth before the Court, stained with blood, was found in the prisoner's room on his bed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—As soon as I entered the house I was told on the verandah that the prisoner was the person who had committed the murder. Two persons named Pandoo and Ragoo were also present. They are both now in Court, but their evidence was not taken either by the Coroner or the Magistrate. I was accompanied by a police havildar named Mahdoo Sonoo. The prisoner was then in a good condition and quite sober, just as he is now. I do not know whether the prisoner is subject to fits of moodiness or sullenness. I have heard this for the first time to-day.

John Connon, Esq., Coroner of Bombay, examined by Mr. Barton, deposed.—At the Inquest I gave the prisoner the usual caution before he made the statement recorded on my proceedings in this case. His statement was interpreted to me by an interpreter. It was made by him after the jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—It does not consist with my knowledge of my interpreter that he should have made any mistake of my meaning in conveying the caution to the prisoner. The prisoner was not in great terror that I am aware of. He appeared then to be a very wetched creature; much more so than he does now.

Ramchunder Juggonath, the Coroner's Interpreter, was next called, and deposed to having interpreted the usual caution to the prisoner as desired by the Coroner. He also interpreted the prisoner's answer. He said "I have done this; I have nothing further to say." His native language is Mahrathi, and he speaks it well. In reply to questions from Mr. Anstey, this witness stated that when the prisoner made this statement he was standing at a distance of about three feet from him. The appearance of the prisoner at the Inquest led witness to suppose that he was very much afraid of the consequences of what he had done. At the end of each deposition Mr. Connon asked him if he had any question to put to the witness. He was brought to the Inquest handcuffed, and Mr. Connon ordered the handcuffs to be taken off. The witness interpreted a caution yesterday at an Inquest held in the Town Hall in a case of murder, and Dr. Diver, the Deputy Coroner, in consequence of a complaint made to him by a newspaper reporter, asked him if he had rendered the interpretation correctly. Dr. Diver was, on the interpretation being explained to him, satisfied with his answer and did not admonish or find fault with him. Dr. Diver does not understand Mahrathi.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Court and Jury rose for refreshment at 3-25 P. M.

Mr. Anstey commenced his address to the Jury on behalf of the prisoner at ten minutes before 4 P. M. The learned counsel stated that the only direct evidence against the prisoner was two short phrases which he had made use of in the hearing of two of the witnesses for the prosecution, and at the Coroner's Inquest; and he cautioned the Jury against relying too much upon such phrases when extracted from a miserable wretch when in a state of extreme terror. The words imputed to him were "I did this," but it might be doubted whether they had been correctly interpreted at the Inquest, or that they were ever used at all. The learned counsel also relied on the evidence as to the state of the prisoner's mind, as elicited from the evidence for the prosecution; and argued that, even supposing the Jury were convinced that the prisoner's was the hand that deprived the unfortunate woman of life, it would still be for them to say whether or not he was insane at the time when the deed was committed. The learned counsel dwelt at great length on the circumstantial evidence in the case, which he declared was insufficient to convict the prisoner. He also drew the particular attention of the panel, to a very important omission that appeared on the face of the proceedings. It was clearly shown, in the evidence of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, that there were two other persons, named Pandoo and Ragoo, who were tenants of the house in which the murder was committed, and who were present on the spot when the prisoner was arrested, but who, although present in the Court, were not examined on the part of the Crown. This, the learned counsel was of opinion was a material fact which the Jury should keep in view. The absence of any motive whatever on the part of the prisoner for the commission of so shocking a crime, or of any provocation, was also relied upon as a material point in favour of the prisoner. There had been no quarrel on the day of the murder. The prisoner and the deceased and her husband had been for many years on terms of intimacy; a quarrel had, it was true, taken place between the deceased and the prisoner's wife so far back as in March last; but the quarrel was not an active one, and for a long time before the murder they had ceased even to speak to one another. It was not attempted to be shown, that robbery was intended—the deceased and her husband being mendicants, who could not be supposed to be possessed of any property worth stealing; and it was impossible to conceive, from the nature of the evidence, what could possibly have been the motive for so foul a crime. The learned counsel concluded a most eloquent and elaborate address by calling upon the Jury to weigh well the evidence as to the state of mind ascribed to the prisoner, who it was proved on the oaths of two of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, and the deceased's brother, had for many years past been subject to fits of melancholia or hypochondria, when he continued for days together to be in a sullen and moody state, maintaining a strict silence, and frequently refusing his food,—a state of mind which was likely to render him *non compos sui*; and which, it is well known, but too frequently conduces to the commission of sudden acts of violence, by those who are unhappily so afflicted. The issues of life and death were in their hands, and the learned counsel hoped that God Almighty would guide them to a merciful view of the prisoner's condition. He then called the following witnesses for the defence:—

Frederick Lewis Brown, Esq., Magistrate of Police, deposed:—When the prisoner was brought before me he appeared to be in great terror and motionless. He put no questions to any of the witnesses, and seemed to take no notice of the caution administered to him at the close of the proceedings. When this was afterwards explained to him with great care, he then said "I have nothing to say here."

Bhawoo Dadoba, a clerk in the office of the Common Assignee of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, deposed:—I was present at the Inquest on the body of the deceased Dewkee. I heard the caution interpreted to the prisoner at the bar by the Coroner's interpreter. It was interpreted correctly. I was not summoned to attend here; but a European constable came to me about two hours ago and told me Mr. Anstey wanted me to give evidence against the Coroner's interpreter; and he threatened me [illegible] bring me into Court by force and [illegible] to jail. I don't know the constable's name. These constables take more upon themselves than even the Magistrates would think of doing. Mr. Raymond, now sitting in Court, knows the name of the constable who thus threatened me.

On being referred to, Mr. Raymond said that the party in question was Constable Ross.

Mr. Anstey here rose and stated to the Court that he considered it impossible that the constable could have made such a communication as that complained of by the witness, as no such message had been sent by him (Mr. Anstey) to that individual.

His Lordship said he could not go into this complaint in the middle of a murder case; but he should enquire into the matter.

Previously to this, the name of Constable Ross was called out by the Crier, but he did not answer to it, having left the Court.

Mr. Manockjee Ruttonjee, a reporter on the *Bombay Gazette* establishment, deposed that he was present at an Inquest held last evening by Dr. Diver, Deputy Coroner, in the Town Hall. Witness heard the Coroner's interpreter, Ramchunder, translate the usual caution to the prisoner. It was rendered incorrectly, for the interpreter omitted the latter part of the caution that, "it (prisoner's statement) may be used against him." Witness drew Dr. Diver's attention to the omission. The interpreter was called to account, and he merely said "yes." The Coroner did not express any approbation of Ramchunder's conduct. Witness did not hear any disapprobation expressed.

To Mr. Barton.—I don't possess a competent knowledge of Mahrathi: it is not my native language.

Mr. Frederick Jolliffe, a reporter of the *Times of India*, deposed that he was also present last night at an Inquest in the Town Hall when the last witness brought to Dr. Diver's notice that his interpreter had omitted to translate a part of the caution to the prisoner. Witness had a sufficient knowledge of Mahrathi to notice the omission himself. He did not hear Dr. Diver express any approbation of Ramchunder's conduct.

Luxamon Nuttoo, a contractor, deposed that he lived near the house of the prisoner, whom he had known for about ten or twelve years. During that period he appeared to be of a confused and moody state of mind: he spoke at times to people and did not speak at all at other times. He continued in that state for a fortnight or longer, when he left off all work, and used to sit mute in his own room. Witness had on one occasion employed him as a bricklayer; he would at times attend to the directions given him, and at other times disregard them. Witness discharged him from his employ in consequence of his state of his mind.

To Mr. Barton.—I never saw the prisoner in such a state of mind but that he would have known it was wrong to knock a woman on the head and kill her. I have never known him to use violence either towards himself or others. He always knew right from wrong except when he was in those fits.

Nursoo Sutwajee, a tiler, deposed that he resided in a street near the Danean Road and has known the prisoner for three or four years. Witness never had much to do with the prisoner: has seen him sitting down silent, not speaking to any one.

Kannoo Ragoojee, a younger brother of the prisoner, deposed that he lived in the same house with him, and that about eighteen years ago the prisoner was engaged in building a *dhurmsalla* at Coorla. After it was completed he did not return home, but went to another village, and when witness next saw him was at Tanna, when he appeared to be in a moody state and would not speak to any one, which was previously quite unusual with him. He recovered his health after three months, but he has since had the same moody fit on and off frequently from time to time. When spoken to in that state he answered abruptly—sometimes in a loud, sometimes in a low voice. Witness has seen him three times since he was committed to jail. On one occasion he was in one of these fits. He used sometimes to refuse his food.

To Mr. Barton.—Prisoner never was treated for these fits by a medical man. He never used violence to his wife or to any one else. He has always managed his own affairs. He knows right from wrong. Cannot express an opinion as to the real state of his mind. Never knew him to do anything contrary to the laws or to the laws of his caste. He remains calm in his mind for two or three months at a time. Never knew him to have any delusion regarding any person.

Tookaram Essoo, a bricklayer, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witnesses as to the prisoner being subject to occasional fits of moodiness.

In the absence of the Advocate General, Mr. Barton made an able and temperate reply on the evidence produced for the defence, and left the case in the hands of the Jury.

When the proceedings had arrived at this stage, it was half-past 7 o'clock P.M., and the learned Judge put it to the Jury whether they would prefer to go on with the case or adjourn till the morning, when he would sum up the evidence to them. His Lordship further stated that, should they elect to adjourn, they would not be allowed to separate, but would be locked up for the night. The Jury intimated to the Court, through their Foreman, that they preferred going on with the case and bringing it to a conclusion to-night.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence in a most careful, impartial, and luminous manner, reading over the whole of the evidence. The summing up occupied nearly two hours, and the trial was not concluded until nearly 9 o'clock P.M.

The Jury then retired for deliberation and, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of *Guilty of Murder*.

Sentence was reserved.

The Court rose at 9 P.M. precisely

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Having this moment had the perusal of the Official Gazette or *Bolehm do Governo de Goa*, I was not a little surprised to see therein that our respected townsman, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, was raised to the dignity of a Knight of Torres and Espada for his great charities in the little province of Damao, a well merited reward acknowledged by the Government of His Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal D. Luiz I. HILEF.

SOLDIERS' DRAMS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your leading article of this date you state there is one serious omission in Sir Hugh Rose's order on the discontinuance of the second dram daily to soldiers.

"The Chief omits to specify what is to be done with the money saved to Government by the discontinuance of the second dram every day. The soldiers have an unquestionable right to this money; and, if it be expended for their benefit we have no doubt that the general feeling of the army will be very favourable to the change. When a similar reform was effected in the Navy, the money saved was religiously taken account of and rendered back to the men in the form of many little luxuries of the table to which they had not previously been accustomed, and which helped to make the food on board ship much more palatable than it had ever been found to be before. Jack Tar, fond as he is of his grog, soon saw the advantage of foregoing part of his allowance of rum for the sake of leading a more comfortable life; and the change effected is now generally allowed to be one of those reforms which have made the Navy so popular that the largest ships find no difficulty in at once getting crews of excellent sailors in any of the seaport towns of England. Of course, it is true, as Sir Hugh Rose remarks, that the soldiers have now many agreeable means of occupying his time without taking to drinking; but the circumstance that they can hear lectures or read books, or amuse themselves with various healthful exercises, will not console the men for the loss of their second dram, or keep them from grumbling, unless they are assured that they have some special compensation for what they give up. It seems to us a pity that the order was published without being accompanied wit a distinct announcement of the way in which the funds saved by the abolition of the second dram will in future be expended."

If it were true, of course the omission would be a serious one; but the fact is the soldier has to pay for every dram he drinks out of this pittance. The grog is termed "Government liquor," but each tot costs the soldier four pice, so that the abolition of one of the two drams will save each soldier that sum daily.

Bombay, 8th July. A RANKER.

ON THE METHOD OF INTERPRETING THE ZEND AVESTA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the last issue of the *Indu Prakash* of the 4th instant, there is an article, headed, "The Zend Controversy," which calls forth some remarks, which you will be good enough to insert in your paper. The larger portion of it is taken up by raising objections to, and doubts about, the correctness of the method according to which I interpreted the Gaths. The writer, in whom I easily recognise a recent pupil of mine who appears to lose no opportunity of criticising his recent teacher, and even occasionally to disparaging him, he wishes, no doubt, to set an example to the other educated Brahmans, how they might best pay their debt of gratitude to their Mlechha Sanscrit teachers, presumes to discuss a question of which he understands absolutely nothing. To write on such a difficult subject as the method according to which the most difficult religious book of the Orient, the Zend Avesta, should be interpreted, a knowledge not only of the various means which must be applied for the explanation of the Zend texts, but of the history of interpretation of other ancient religious books. The writer is ignorant not only of Zend and Pehlvi, but of any other religious book of the Orient, save the Vedas, of which even he has but a scanty and insufficient knowledge. The various old translations of the Bible, the commentaries on the sacred writings of the Chinese, are of course a complete *terra incognita* to him. Notwithstanding all that, he ventures upon lecturing me how I should interpret the Zend Avesta. The Pehlvi translation, of which he knows hardly more than the mere names, and according to which he thinks the whole Zend Avesta should be interpreted, is a comparatively late production, made at least 700 or 800 years after the composition of the last pieces of the Zend Avesta. It is for some of the later portions of the Zend Avesta of great importance and these on the whole reliable, as far as the meaning of words is concerned, whilst the purport and meaning of whole sentences is often quite misunderstood; for the interpreters forced dogmatical ideas into the texts (as interpreters of religious books at all times have frequently done) which were not thought of by the authors. As regards the earliest portions of the Zend Avesta, the Gathas, the Pehlvi translation is of no authority whatsoever. It is then besides so obscure that often hardly any sense can be made out. The reasons are principally two, the peculiarity of the Gatha dialect which is distinct from the classical Zend, and, the peculiar abstract and philosophical thoughts contained in them. If the writer thinks, that the translators of those pieces had any clear idea of their meaning, or even of the grammatical forms, he is quite mistaken. They simply guessed at random, as can be shown in many instances, took terminations for real words, mistook nouns for verbs, and *vice versa*, and made the meaning of words often only out by the most fanciful etymologies, just as the earliest interpreters of the Vedas did, as may be seen from Yaskas Nirukta where often the most absurd etymologies are resorted to. Of many, chiefly rare sums there was no traditional meaning known; therefore they had to fabricate one: frequently they simply transliterated the Zend word from Zend into Pehlvi characters only without giving any explanation. There is, besides, no Pehlvi translation whatsoever extant to about half of the Zend texts, principally the majority of the Yashts. Thus we are in many cases left entirely to our own resources.

If matters stand thus, how could we ever hope to arrive at an understanding of the Zend texts, without a systematical and judicious application of the critical method? It is only from this new critical method of making philological researches that we have to look for a decipherment of the Zend Avesta, just in the same way as the ancient Persian of the Cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis, and Behistun have been deciphered without any other aid. Its application is very difficult, requires great skill and experience, and such a mass of philological and linguistical knowledge, that the writer notwithstanding all his presumption would hardly in ten years after continuous preparatory studies be able to translate a single page with any degree of certainty by means of etymology is in making these researches a subordinate point only, and can never be applied without knowing previously either through the cognate Sanscrit, and modern Persian, or through the parallel passages or tradition something about the meaning. Tradition is, of course, never excluded, and always used as an aid. Throughout my work on the Gathas I used Neriosengh's Sanscrit translation, but I had good reasons to reject in hundred of instances his interpretations, for they contradicted not only all sound rules of etymology but to the meaning of the respective words in Sanscrit, as well as in modern Persian, and the context of parallel passages. If I found him at variance with all laws of critical interpretation, I had of course to reject him. Etymology I generally only used as a means of confirming results otherwise gained, as the writer will see if he will first take the trouble to learn German, and to read the book, whose method he denounces without having ever read a line in it.

The method by which I have commenced deciphering the Zend Avesta is the same by which the Old Testament, and the Roman and Greek Classics are interpreted, the only one acknowledged in all *critical* philological schools and by no means an invention of mine. Men like Max Muller, Benfey, Lasson, &c., completely approved of it. An absolute certainty is of course not always attainable by means of it; but that is much less the case by simply following the tradition, of which even the Desturs themselves are becoming very distrustful, as may be seen from the fact that they often request me to give them a correct interpretation according to "comparative philology"! Conjectures are, now and then, to be resorted to; but in this case the critical method stands on as good a ground as the tradition, for as I have already pointed out, the Pehlvi translators often resorted, when they were at a loss, to mere guessing. Also their conjectures being unsupported by any philological research, and consequently entirely made at random, they have much less value than those of a conscientious modern critic. I never pretended to have given a completely correct interpretation of the Gathas, which is simply an impossibility; but I can justly claim to have disclosed for the first time the true sense and spirit of many verses contained in them.

Before the writer ventures again upon questioning the European critical method, he should first study it, and try to apply it. Without doing so, his writing can be regarded as nothing but twaddle and his attempt at it as arrogance and presumption. It would be good if the young men who pride themselves so much on their University degrees, and their knowledge of English, would listen to the exhortations of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, to become more modest. Modesty would add "considerable grace to their learning," and raise them infinitely in the estimation of Englishmen.—Your's &c.,

Poona, 7th July.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—ITS PRESENT STATE, ITS MANAGEMENT, AND THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If the objects of the Manager and Chief Engineer of the above Railway have been to make their Line the most notorious in India in causing disastrous events and continuing a state of things that may any morning give your readers something out of the common way, as an early day excitement before breakfast and business, no single member of the public, who may groan over its mismanagement, or, if a traveller, may form his portion of the mangled heap, when accident we will call it, and bad luck they will say, goes to form a heap out of dead and a pyramid of broken carriages, engine, and tender, as high as the gates of Shiloah, although he may shudder at the probability of such a result overtaking him, can help confessing that the object of the said Manager and Chief Engineer has been fully verified. We shall, however, have one gratification in the smooth slippery sympathies of the Chairman and Board of Directors in their next half-yearly Report, reporting the accident at Titwalla as arising from causes over which human power had no control. The water way has been increased, &c. &c., and increased vigilance exercised &c. for the safety of the public: but mark me, not a single real remedy will be applied to the general grand error in the construction of this railway which I have before described, not a nerve or muscle excited towards increased vigilance, while the subordinates are treated with such illiberality and injustice. It is by liberality alone that you can get the hearts of men in their work, it is when they can keep themselves and their families from those privations that would place them as honest English artizans and employes above the category of the poor, that you can obtain increased energy and vigilance; you can see in the light step, the bright eye, the neatness and cleanliness of appearance, the rapid and decisive expression of instructions as they are given, that the Company have got men whose hearts and soul are with them and their interests; you can see through such a man, the happy contented wife and the well fed and well clothed children as they romp, from place to place, in his small but well ordered house, where his departure becomes a pleasant mission in life's duty and his return a welcome. But let us contrast this picture with what we see and judge also by the expressed opinions many classes of the employes have given to the public, through the columns of the press, and we find that in the first place the rate of pay is out of all proportion with the work and duty they have to perform, and with the increased cost of living at present in Bombay,—what might by the Company have been considered ample four years ago can now only provide the simple requirements of nature. It is therefore this want of consideration on the part of the Company at home, an ill timed illiberality that appears to have clogged the whole action of every department of the Railway, and it would be a wise act of the Government to place itself above every other consideration, as to whether the Company would approve or disapprove, and to appoint a commission to enquire into the present state of the Railway, its management, and to provide a remedy; but so long as this ponderous machine exists, not to confer those incalculable benefits to the people which were expected from it, but to create distrust, the Government itself becomes responsible for every death that may occur thro' the non-exercise of that Imperial power with which it is invested; and it was with the more surprise I saw in your paper, that the Government had called upon the Railway authorities for some information as to the cause of the late accident at Titwalla, thus confining the whole of this important question within the narrowest limits that it is possible to bring it. We have already had a report from Mr. West, and the causes must be built upon this report; but as I explained in my former letter there is every reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. West's statements, how then can the Government ever become possessed of the real cause? The cause becomes one not of petty detail, but of a general character, and to build an opinion now, over the disaster at 48 miles 18 chains, is like taking remedies that in future accidents shall not occur at that particular spot, but that every yard of the rest of the Concan line may be left in its imperfect state which at any time may receive its due sacrifice of human victims.

But let me commence the journey from the Boree Bunder station, and though only a temporary structure, can any thing excuse the ill arranged, ill kept, condition of this terminus, the want of accommodation, in arrival and departure? Take Boree Bunder in comparison with Suez and the latter would bear away the palm; and we all know what Egyptian Railway management is. I bring down the G. I. P. Railway in comparison with the Egyptian, because the latter is well known to all to be the most disordered and ill managed line in existence; but if no satisfaction can be gleaned at the terminus, what shall we say to the state of the line between Boree Bunder and Byculla? Here the hand of man seems only to have constructed the railway and left it to itself. As we traverse along amongst debris and unfinished siding, broken carriages, burnt cotton trucks that might for the credit of this great Company be thrust aside and out of sight, amongst tangled weeds overgrowing both sides of the line, along stagnant drains filled by town drainage, fermenting its malarious poison of deposited filth and offal, of dead dogs, thrown by the people on to the line as a fit receptacle, as if it were intended to receive it, of garbage, of decomposed vegetable, and old rags thrown from the windows of the houses that overlook it, of ruined filthy huts of native servants within the fence, of slatternly women roaming within its boundery and using the little receptacles of water as washing places within ten yards of the passing train, I gazed upon this portion of railway construction and management and could not believe that Englishmen had done it, or had now any authority over it. Byculla is the only good station in the line, and this best of stations does not equal in either arrangement or cleanliness the third class stations on either the Bengal and Madras Railway; but we have had our little conversation with Mr. King, the energetic and deserving station master at this place, and the bell rings, and we proceed across the low lying grounds to Coorla. Here I would have the Chief Engineer see some carpenter's work that is being done at this station, and to say, whether it is being performed in a workmanlike manner, or even creditable to the poorest wheelwright establishment he may have seen? I may remark generally that all the platforms are much too short, not accommodating more than one-half the train. But we leave Coorla with its bad carpentry, its short platform, it dirty tressels, and still dirtier water pots, its ill dressed unworthy staff of howling servants or porters as they may be; and along the line every jolt and concussion against the side rails causes you to look out of the window for some treacherous culverts; but we do not see much except that the ballast is more of mud than it ought to be, that there appears a total absence of workmen on the permanent way, and that throughout the level of the rails is at much too low a level even for ordinary rain falls;—and to a professional or an experienced eye it is easily to be perceived that the one grand object has been to keep the Concan line as low as possible, so as to be able to secure more funds for the execution of the grander works on the Bhore Ghat. We reach Kurjut and after dividing the train proceed up the Ghat, and here the difference becomes perceptible, nothing could be better than the road up the ascent—ballast grade, gauge level, everything is as sound and perfect as human ingenuity can make it, with the exception of one point at the bank that gave most serious trouble during construction. This bank had had a slight slip from under the outside sleepers on the down train line, which if repaired immediately would not affect the traffic; but it the line itself is perfect the accommodation upon it is quite the contrary. At the reversing station the train is detained for a quarter of an hour or more: here there are no platforms, no private rooms for ladies or gentlemen, but you are left to walk the rough ballast amongst lines of rails seeking privacy if you can, while the natives are rushing out of doors and windows, where the former are locked, and squatting down on every side, to the disgust and annoyance of the European passengers. This certainly does not say much for the consideration of the Railway authorities, indeed the exhibition at this station is so bad that I should scruple to take up wife or daughter to be subject to such an annoyance. Is the greed of the Company for revenue so great, that morality and the finer feelings of delicacy may be set aside, so that their income shall be increased the fractional part of a penny?

As you are aware, the train stops at Khandalla and is again detained at Lanowlee until the arrival of the remaining half of the train up the Ghat; and here again the passengers are obliged to keep their seats, except the natives, who again repeat their disgusting habits. There is no platform or waiting room at this place: a want which cannot but be severely felt.

From Lanowlee to Poona the line is in a little better order though anything but perfect; and already enough has been said to enable us to judge of the state of this important communication and its management; and I have now but a short space to remark upon the two remaining points of my intended letter—the management and the remedy. At Boree Bunder there does not appear to be any system exercised for the preparation of the trains. Passengers get in the carriages and pull their baggage in with them, brought on the platform by their own coolies, and when the time arrives the train commences its journey. I saw no station master, or his assistant, at least I detected no one appertaining to that office, porters I could not find. One official I saw leaning over a barrier at the entrance to the platform chewing his betel and expectorating, stopping poor 3rd class passengers from bringing their small bundles through with them. I stepped aside to see the reason of this objection, judging, and judging rightly I believe, that his object was black mail. The time approached too near, and I was obliged to leave this point undiscovered. At Byculla there was some confusion in the general rushing of passengers getting out and those intending to proceed, but by describing my own compartment it will give a good idea of the general state of things. On this railway there is no luggage van except for luggage that is paid for, being unlike all English railways: the consequence is that every carriage is converted into a luggage van: for myself I should have been glad to have paid for and had my luggage lodged in the van had I been lucky enough to find an official at Boree Bunder to attend to this, as I presume passengers are not supposed to weigh their own luggage, label it, write out the luggage ticket, and present the money at the booking office. At Byculla we took in two English gentlemen with their personal baggage, and I considered we had sufficient, when a native gentleman and two females of his family entered, and a posse of coolies, that darkened the compartment with the loads they carried. Large boxes and small in unknown quantities, rolls of bedding, and brass pots, twenty seven packages laid and piled on the floor of this first class compartment, do you not think, Mr. Editor, that this was not converted into a luggage van in reality? Our dark lady passengers could not sit for baggage, so cork-screwed their legs under them and admired the scenery from the open windows. Twenty years' experience in railway travelling has never shown me such a bad example of railway management as this; and I imagine Mr. King, if his memory is good, and if appealed to upon this point, can vouch for this fact, as opportunity was taken without complaint calling him to observe the matter.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the Government will exercise its authority, and sanction all acts of the local Board of Directors in removing the great evils that at present exist: if the latter were to take an independent stand against the parsimonious views of the Home Board, appoint a commission to enquire into all these serious grievances, and upon their report proceed to make such alterations as may be deemed necessary for the safe protection of the public and its goods traffic, they would be supported not only by the general public here but by the shareholders in England, who are now hoodwinked each half-year by the plausible half-yearly reports of the Directors. It requires but little independence of character to achieve this desirable result; the ground they stand upon is a safe one; and what is more, so long as Government protects and sanctions their acts, they are in possession and may retain the right to make it as perfect; and it is it possible to do so by raising the line through the Conkan and other improvements of the minor stations and the great wants at the reversing station out of capital account. Revise the whole of the salaries of the working staff out of revenue, and I would guarantee that in a few months neither the constructive works nor the management and working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway need be ashamed to stand in comparison with other Indian Railways. At present it is altogether out of Court.

Bombay, 6th July. THALMA.

BENGAL.

COLONEL Mulcaster of the Bengal Cavalry, has proceeded to Gowhatty to assume the command of the new Frontier Brigade now in course of formation there, making over the command of the 5th Cavalry at Julpigoree to Major Gough. The gallant Colonel is to draw a Staff salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem as a Second Class Brigadier in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank.—*Hurkaru, June* 30.

A VERY mysterious murder—as we suppose we may call it—was committed at Dum-Dum a few nights ago; the victim being a soldier of H. M.'s 48th Regiment stationed in that Cantonment and the suspected perpetrators belonging also to that Corps. It appears that two soldiers, one of them famous as a wrestler, left the barracks together, after the majority of the men had retired to rest, and that one of them, the wrestler, returned soon afterwards to the barracks alone, and immediately turned in. At this time a drummer boy of the Regiment, hearing a noise outside, opened one of the barrack windows, and saw a man lying in a small ditch or drain, moaning, and at the same time perceived another man rapidly emerge from the barracks, rush to where the man was lying, and kick him violently. The alarm was given, and the sergeant of the guard proceeding to the spot, found the victim of this violence lying bleeding and senseless, in which condition he remained till he died, or about ten minutes after being taking in-doors. Investigation having been made, the deceased man's first companion, the wrestler, was found on his, bed, asleep as he stated and with blood spots on his clothing. Another man, suspected to be the one who kicked the deceased when prostrate on the ground, is in the hospital with a fractured jaw, how received is not known, nor is it satisfactorily accounted for by him. The whole affair has a bloodthirsty and brutal character and we hope the culprits will be brought to justice.—*Id.*

WE have, from time to time, taken occasion to notice the kind of writing which emanates from those scribblers who are employed by the Home Newspapers to "do India" for the British Public—writing which would be simply ludicrous were it not that its producers are employed by those journals to "do" grave subjects, as well as light subjects, connected with England's most important possession; and that, consequently, these impudent word-stringers, if they sometimes amuse us, as often give the British reader false views, false deductions, and false reasoning. Some time ago we pointed attention to the street news-vendors of Calutta, as pourtrayed in the English Journals, bawling out the news of Lady Dalhousie's death to her astounded and afflicted husband, and now the public are treated, in *All the Year Round*, to the following truthful and accurate description of a Tea-planter's bungalow in Assam:—

"I was astonished when ushered into its comfortable and elegantly furnished rooms. The walls were covered with valuabl prints, the furniture was tastefully arranged, and of the latest pattern; baskets containing exquisite orchids were suspended from the three centre arches which divided the sitting from the dining room; a Broadwood's grand piano and a harp occupied one corner; handsome cases well stocked with books, vases of flowers, and other ornaments one might expect to find in a Belgravian drawing-room, completed the furniture of the apartment."

We should much like to know where this Sybarite planter lives. We don't think he knows himself. It is a pity that the London scribbler's inventive imagination did not carry him a little further, and lead him to describe the diamond door-handles, ruby fire-irons, sapphire tea-kettles, and emerald egg-saucepans, with which the Assam Teaplanters furnish their bungalows. Poor India! thy fate could not surely be worse than to be "done" by such impostors.—*Id.*

SIND.

THE SALE OF LAND IN KURRACHEE.—We have received several complaints as to the mode in which applications to the Municipality for building sites are treated. The rule, it appears, for the sale of land in the town, is not uniform. In some instances, the sale is effected privately between the applicants and the Municipality, whilst in others the land is put up to auction. In the latter case, ten to one if the applicant gets the lot he wants. He has been at the trouble of getting the proper document prepared and the piece of ground he desires surveyed and marked out, but when the auction comes off some speculator, who has no trouble whatever in the matter, steps in and bids it off. This, we know, is in accordance with the rule by which waste lands are disposed of, but when a resident of Kurrachee of limited means wants to build himself a house, unless there are other parties applying for the same lot of land, the site should be sold to him at a fair upset price. The speculator presents himself in the hope that he may ultimately sell to the original applicant for a much higher sum the ground the latter requires. In any case, there should be but one rule in vogue. All plots of land applied for should be sold either privately or by auction; there should be no room left for discontent in this respect. Unless something of the sort is done, the result will be that few persons will apply for land, and consequently, a much less quantity of it will be disposed of.—*Sindian, July* 2.

CABOOL.

10th June.—About twelve o'clock, Sirdar Khooshdil Khan went to Sooltan Mohamed Khan's house to read the Fataha for Ahmed Allee Khan, whose body was brought to Cabool from Bajgah the other day, and there the Sirdar, on being asked by the Chiefs if he had received further news from Mohamed Allee Khan's Camp, gave the following account:—"Ameer Mohamed Khan, the son of Muddut Khan Rokka, has to-day arrived from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's Camp, to take some ammunition and grand khilluts for the Oozbek and Kohistanee Chiefs. He says, that Mahomed Allee Khan and Futteh Mohamed, with their troops, had marched from Bajgah for Koorah Kotul and were encamped one side of the place, while Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan with his troops was encamped the other. Meer Mohib Beg of Dahzungee had written to Mohamed Allee Khan from Yaka Oolung, that Uslum Khan and his brothers with four thousand sowars were expected to pass that place on their way to Seeghan and Bamean, and that they intended to attack Mohamed Allee Khan from the rear."

A letter was received to-day from Mirza Kullub Allee, the Secretary to Sirdar Moham Ameen Khan, from Candahar. It said:—

"I had applied to Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan for leave of absence, but was refused it. The Sirdar said, that as he with his troops was shortly going to march for Cabool, it was no use my having leave. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan is expected at Candahar from Gurriskh in a few days."

11th June.—A letter from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was received to-day by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan. It said:—

"Ameer Mohamed Khan, Meer Akhore, has been sent to Cabool to bring Khilluts and ammunition; please send the khilluts as soon as possible, and do not detain the Meer Akhore in Cabool. The Ameer Sahib is encamped at Shaikh Allee, while I am at Mudro near Koora Kotul. Sirdar Ufzul Khan's troops are encamped the opposite side of the Kotul, and the Sirdar himself with Uslum Khan and his brother is at Doab. I am anxiously waiting for the Ameer Sahib; the moment he joins me, I will march from Kotul. Sirdar Shahdowla Khan has gone to sirdar Ufzul Khan to hear what the latter has to say, but has not returned yet; I will let you know the result of his trouble on his returning to my Camp."

The bodies, of Mirza Utta Khan, Mohamed uzeem Khan, nephew of Ahmed Khan, and of Mohamed Auzim Khan, son of Naib Heider Khan, arrived to-day from Mohamed Alee Khan's Camp.

Mohamed Oomer Khan Barukzaie with a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, arrived from Heerat and delivered it to Khooshdil Khan. The governor did not open the letter but forwarded it to the Ameer, by Mohamed Oomer.

It is ascertained from Oomer that Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan with his troops was at Shiburghan, and that he had written to Yakoob Khan to allow him to pass via Heerat to Cabool, as he, Wully Mohamed, wished to go over to the Ameer Shere Allee Khan.

12th June—Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, Hafizjee, and other Chiefs went to-day to Mirza Ahmed Khan's house to read the Fataha for Azeem Khan. The Merchants of Cabool brought a kossid who had just arrived from Toorkistan. Sirdar Khooshdil Khan asked the kossid if he had passed the Ameer's Camp on his way. On this the kossid gave the following account of his journey:—

"Ameer Sahib's Camp was at Shaikh Allee; Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan under Koora Kotul, and Sirdar Ufzul Khan on the opposite side. When I arrived in the Camp of Mohomed Allee Khan a great firing of guns was heard there from Ufzul Khan's Camp, and on Mohamed Allee Khan's sending a spy to bring news, it was ascertained that Eeshan Ourak had been taken prisoner. The capture of Eeshan Ourak, said the kossid, was effected by Wully Mohamed in the following manner;—Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan while at Shiburgham wrote to Eeshan Ourak, who was at Mamana, that, he Wully Mohamed, was in favour of Ameer Shere Allee Khan, and as he, Eeshan Ourak, was sent by the Ameer, to cause disturbances in Tookistan, it would be better if he would join him in Shiburghan and there arrange matters.

Eeshan Oorak without knowing what Wully Mohamed was about, was deceived, and believing in Wully Mohomed statement went over to Shiburghan. The moment Eeshan Ourak had arrived in Wully Mohamed's Camp, he was taken prisoner and sent to Ufzul Khan.

Sirdar Wully Mohamed with his troops had left Shiburghan to join Ufzul Khan's Camp."

The kossid also said that Mirza Zahir Khan with the above news, had been sent by Mohamed Allee Khan to the Ameer.

13th June.—A letter was received to-day from the Ameer from Shaikh Allee. It was to the following effect:—

"Send the grand Khillats for the Oozbek Chiefs as quickly as possible. News has been received in my camp that Shahmurdan, son of Nawab Jubbor Khan, and Mullik Sheregood Nasir Khan, were killed in the Bajgah battle."

The kossid who brought the above letter, said that Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan has been turned out by Mohamed Allee Khan from his camp, and his troops that were with him in Dusht Soopaid have been disarmed and dismissed for giving up Dusht Soopaid without fighting.

A rumour is prevalent in Cabool to the effect that Sirdar Sooltan Allee Khan, son of Sirdar Kohindil Khan, is gone to Ufzul to induce him to enter into a treaty with the Ameer, but it seems quite impossible that the Ameer would agree to the terms of Ufzul Khan, that is, he would never release the jageer of Uslum Khan and his brothers, nor liberate Shahnawaz Khan and other Heerat prisoners.

A News-letter was received to-day from Candahar. It said:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan had appointed Shere Allee Khan, the brother of Khoorhdil Khan governor of Candahar, but the Sirdar himself was day and night dissipating."

In the evening it was rumoured in Cabool that Ameer Shere Allee Khan was marching back on Cabool, but this is merely a rumour. When any letter is received from the Ameer's camp I will communicate the facts.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RYOTS' RIGHTS.

(From the Madras Times)

THE following documents from a Mofussil Cutchery will be read with interest by those who believe in the progress of the country. The history of them is simple. The ryots of a certain talook in a particular district of this Presidency, feeling themselves aggrieved by the action of the Collector in withdrawing a large portion of the water from the channels constructed for the irrigation of their lands for which they were paying the regulated charge, remonstrated in the usual way by petition, pointing out the injustice of the measure, and the injury sustained by their crops. The water so withdrawn was taken to lands, the holders of which were not entitled to it and not chargeable for it, and to those acquainted with the mode in which matters of this kind are managed in the interior, the suspicion of corruption on the part of the native officials will probably suggest itself. The Collector's ready attention to the first petition is not a very common feature in Cutcherry civilities, but it is not to be wondered at that his remarks failed to give satisfaction to the injured ryots. It is unnecessary to give the first petition, but the following copy of the Collector's reply, by the usual way of endorsement, and the rejoinder of the ryots, are worth perusal. Those who desire to invest in land in the interior, may derive instruction from this instance of the manner in which they may find their water privileges treated by the Collector.

Endorsement on the petition:

"The Collector has considered this petition. He is of opinion that the petitioners are in error in their calculations. The Collector is not unacquainted with the history of the differences between the——ryots and those of the——villagers. There is just now ample water for both parties, and the contrary cannot be shown, unless unfair means be resorted so to effect it, by carrying off the water to waste, or where it is not really wanted. This has been done already by the ryots on both sides. The Collector is quite willing to visit the entire cultivation dependant on the——channel in the villages of the Petitioners, *but he is not the less clear beforehand* that the water in the channel is ample for the requirements of the——ryots, as well as for their own, and but for this opinion, he would not have given the orders on which the Sub' Magistrate acted. The Petitioners in the Collector's belief were quite mistaken in their apprehensions the other day, if not the Collector will be answerable for any loss they may sustain. In 18—when the Collector for twenty days permanently had the water turned off to——contrary to Mamool, a hue and cry was raised headed by——who threatened to visit the Collector with all kinds of pains and penalties; but in the end, the result was as anticipated by the Collector at the very time when he gave the orders so objected against. The fact is that throughout the country, the ryots ordinarily would prefer to see water go to waste, than that their neighbours should profit by its use, and this dog in the manger principle, the Collector fears, is very much that which has prompted the present petition to his address. No previous orders can be absolute, and, as already explained in his order of——it is simply a question of sufficiency or insufficiency of water. If there be an insufficiency of supply, a priority of right must be upheld, and the claims of one party must yield to those of another, but when there is ample for all, all have an undoubted right to participate, and under this persuasion, the water has now been turned off to —— some days before the accustomed period."

The rejoinder of the ryots:—

"The humble petition of —— Humbly Sheweth,

"That your humble petitioners conceive that the subject of their last petition of —— has been misunderstood by the Collector, and therefore they respectfully solicit his attention to the following lines.

"Your petitioners cannot admit that 'there is ample water for both parties,' as the Collector is pleased to observe. On an inspection of their cultivation the Collector will be easily convinced that what they state is unquestionably true; because their cultivation has been destroyed, or very nearly so to the extent of one hundred and thirty cawnies, and this will not be the case if there was a sufficiency of water. Further, it is not possible that your petitioners would allow the water to run to waste, while their interests depend entirely on a full outturn of their crops, nor will those crops, become *sauvee* (that is dead as at present,) if the water supply was sufficient. Besides, your petitioners hold about 150 cawnies as cultivable waste—now for this extensive tract of land, they are paying the annual tax regularly, and yet it lies absolutely uncultivated which your petitioners submit, entails great loss upon them, and which they assuredly would not expose themselves to so wantonly, if they but had the facilities of irrigation, while they are in possession of ample other means of bringing their land under the plough.

"Your humble petitioners are very happy to find that the Collector is 'quite willing to visit their entire cultivation.' This is all they require. If this be done and that immediately, or at an early date, so that they may not suffer any further loss, they bind themselves to show him the vast extent of loss they already sustain by the insufficiency of water. The Collector is pleased to promise that he will be answerable for any loss which the petitioners may sustain, should their apprehensions be correct as to the insufficiency of water. With so fair a promise in their favor they are certain of being able to realise it, if merely an inspection of their fields by the Collector were to take place. They do not require more, and they respectfully submit that they should claim nothing less.

"In conclusion, your humble petitioners would take the liberty to suggest a remedy for silencing the Collector's 'dogs in the manger,' as far as the ——villages in question are concerned. Let officials be employed to supervise the equable distribution of water, and to see that every patch of cultivation receives the water supply that is suitable for its purposes, and that the supply and other channels are kept in a constant state of efficient working order. As continual quarrels arise among the 'dogs,' of the British Government on this much-vexed question of the fair distribution of water, your humble petitioners suggest the desirableness of employing officials to attend exclusively to the fair distribution of water, to see that this precious commodity does not run to waste through the sheer ill-feeling and wantonness of the village officials, and that the channels, &c., are kept always in order. If this arrangement be effected, the cost being defrayed by a suitable water cess which your petitioners would cheerfully pay, if there are no means of paying it from the Circar Treasury, the Collector will also be free from the mistaken persuasion that there is ample water for all, and your petitioners will be free from the labor of looking after the channels and the supply, and able to devote additional time to the supervising of their cultivation."

The reply of the Collector to the last petition is simply to the effect that he will look over the cultivation, and if his anticipations as to the effects of his measure are found to be wrong, he will order the water he had withdrawn to be restored.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Englishman.)

THE Fort-Chaplain has favoured us with the following account of the check experienced by our troops at the storming of the Maorie Pah on the 29th the April, written by a Seajeant of the 43rd Light Infantry:—

Camp Puke, Wahrungi Taurunga, May 4.

"Little did I imagine when I last wrote from the Queen's Redoubt, that I would be transported to the "East Coast," there to come to a hand to hand struggle with Maories; and long will I remember the 29th April "the day of attacking the Pah." The following composed the troops on our side. 300 Blue Jackets, 80 Marines, 300, 43rd; 800, 68th; 3 Armstrong Guns, 50, 80, and 1-10 pounder—on the night of the 28th the shelling of the Pah, began about 9 o'clock P. M. on the right angle, so as to bring their attention to this point, to enable the 68th to surround them on the left angle to prevent their retreat the following day when the attack was to take place. The Maories according to the spies—were estimated at 1,200. On the 29th shelling and small arms were discharging at them and the Pah, the former had no effect on the Pah owing to their not falling with precision: while this was going on a few attempted to escape, but were driven back by the 68th. During this heavy shelling the Maories did not discharge a piece, and a company of the 43rd advanced under cover within 200 yards of the Pah, and afterwards requested the General to storm the Pah, but he would not sanction it. It was thought that the Maories had deserted the Pah till the attack was made. About 4 P. M. the order was given for the 43rd to fall in which was done with "cheers" and they were brought to the General. He held the Colonel's hand and spoke aloud to the men the following words. "Remember the old Light Division of the Peninsula, and throw yourselves into the Pah and pits without hesitation," which was done to satisfaction, and, if we had to retire, we can say which no other Regiment in the Colony can, that we entered one of the most formidable Pahs that were constructed by the Maories. It was on entering the Pah, within 100 yards, the Maories let us know that they were in, for shots innumerable were flying at us, but none of them proved of any importance till within the Pah. The Colonel was the first man in it, and shot the second; we entered bravely but paid dearly, through too much cross-fire from all sides of our own troops. The most of ours fell by the marines and 68th firing into the Pah, and in the confusion. The word "retire" was issued to the 68th, and being overheard by us we retired with 4 Captains killed, and one Ensign and Serjeant Major. No aid came to us when we entered, and those of the 68th who were coming received orders to retire. No man can conceive the confusion that was in the Pah but the assaulters. I could go on giving you particulars about it, but my blood runs cold to think of it and I have not the necessary things to enable me to give you a better description of the affair but I trust you will have it in the papers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8TH.

Newall, Lieutenant M. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Fitzgerald, Lieutenant J. W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Cocherill, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

LeMessurier, Lieutenant A., Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8TH.

Newall, Lieutenant M. C., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Europe.

Terrot, Captain, late 29th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Europe.

Shore, Deputy Assistant Commissary T., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Europe.

Macleod, Captain C., 1st Granadier N. I., to join, to Aden.

Carpendale, Lieutenant M. M., 1st Scinde Horse, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—JULY 8TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation:—

Lieutenant John Day, G-18 Brigade Royal Artillery.

This officer is not available for duty with troops.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
8	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee July 5.
	Euretta	Jewson	London Mar. 17.

DEPARTURES.

JULY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
8	Triconderoga	Rice	Calcutta.
	Sydenham	Harding	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Kurrachee.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Newall; Abdool Beehmon Noor Mahomed; and 67 deck.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, J. A. Collett, bound to Aden and Suez.

Ship *Camila*, L. S. Crockett, bound to Singapore.

Ship *Ontario*, H. Vellacott, bound to Liverpool.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Penang*, for Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
London	Seeds	Nominal.
	Cases Cloves	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. Nominal.
To Clyde To Hull To China		No offers.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 8th July 1864.

London.

Robert Small—8 cases sundry kits, G. M. Stuart; 1 case indian curiosities, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 6 cases champaign, 15½ dozens, Remington & Co.

Yarra—10 cases cardamoms, 20 cwt 1 qr 6½ lbs. Wm. Nicol & Co.; 201 bags coffee, 277 cwt, Essa Khacky; 27 boxes fishmaws, 33¼ cwt, Hossum Casum Munjee; 4 cases fishmaws, 6 cwt, Casum Munjee; 300 packages cloves, 366½ cwt, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Liverpool.

Agincourt—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Goculdass Cullianjee.

Arron—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Doongersy Gaugjee; 200 bales hemp, 550 cwt; Thackersy Huridass.

Castilian—65 bales wool, 195 cwt, Vusunjee Dewchund.

City of Amoy—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, Cursetjee Furdonjee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, Virjee Nursy & Co.; 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt, Vurudhmon Poonsy & Co,

Feronia—900 bundles linseed, 450 cwt, Jewroz Ruttonsy.

Floating Light—35 bales wool, 105 cwt, Pestonjee Hormusjee; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, D. and M. Purshotumdass & Co. 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt, Bunseelall Amerchund.

Glendower—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, B. H. Cama.

Great Australia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Pancha Teza & Co.; 42 bales wool, 126 cwt, Navulmull Sungany; 56 bales cotton, 196 cwt, Goculnath Savucknath.

King of Italy—86 bales cotton, 301 cwt, Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

Matheran—250 bales ootton, 875 cwt, Jehangirjee Nusserwanjee.

Sea King—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Samjee Hemraz & Co.

Sedburg—13 bales cotton, 45½ cwt, Hurridass Gourdhundass; 42 bales cotton, 147 cwt, Ramnath Roonath.

Strongbow—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, M. and B. Cursetjee Cama & Co.; 182 bales cotton, 610 cwt 2 qr 13 lbs, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Suttara—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Nursy Jewra; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Merwanjee Nussewanjee.

Thunderbolt—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt, Bacherdass Ambiedass.

Victoria Cross—21 bales cotton, 70½ cwt, A. C. Brice & Co.

Wabeno—17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt, Stearns Hobart & Co.; 1 chest tea, 60 lbs, 3 boxes jellies and ginger preserves, John L. Scott.

Suez.

Steamer *Benares*—1 case old watch and and indian box, J. D. Parker.

Galle.

Steamer *Emeu*—4 bales cumblic, Framjee Sands & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu*—200 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each Remington & Co.; 39 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each David Sassoon & Co.; 16 chest M. [illegible] each Somjeebhoy Visram; 29 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each Curimbhoy Ebram; 29½ chests M. cpium, 140 lbs. each Shureeram Dowlutram.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu*—95 chests M. opium, 140 lbs eac3, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Govindram Jaygoppll.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 1)
595 Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 26)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1466 Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
534 Agincourt, Penrice—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1261 Alsagar, Piterson—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 17)
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1180 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1414 British Empire, Jones—M. Pandoorung. c. l. June 6)
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. (c. l. May 20)
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co. c.l. April 29)
998 City of Amoy, McMillan—F. Clark & Co. c.l. June 10)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Cornforth & Co. (c.l. May 25)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. April 7)
1069 Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. (c. l. June 2)
780 Glendower, Hughes—B. H. Cama. (c.l. May 5)
1660 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. c. l. May 19)
1562 Harmonides,—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. May 12)
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 13)
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1194 Mataura, Steward—The Captain. (c. l. May 23)
1745 Mistress of the Sea, Pain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co. (c.l. June 1)
1083 Magnolia, Powell—Dr. Burjorjee.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
939 Sattara, Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c. l. May 19)
1227 Strongbow, Crombie—B. Shipping & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorung. (c.l. May 28)
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co. (c.l. May 23)
1136 Tasmania, Steel—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. (c.l. May 30)
599 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
531 City of London, F. Finlay, Clark & Co. (c.l. June 11)
1069 Lloyds, Harris - Wallace & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
192 Louisa, Hartnell—H. Mahomed Sedick (c. l. June 28)

FOR CHINA.

810 Eloisa, Philpott—B. H. Cama. (c.l. June 21)

FOR PENANG.

740 Spitfire, Mills—The Captain.

FOR MAULMAIN.

674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

611 Alicia, Anderson—J. W. Wright & Co. (c. l. June 27)
1936 Belle Maria, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
561 City of Edinburgh, Soden—W. and A. Graham & Co
909 Dolbadren Castle,—S. & N. Nanabhoy. (c. l. July 7)
1198 Daleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 7)
1143 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co. (c.l. July 2)
624 Fort William, Castle.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
560 Jehangeer, McDermot. (c. l. July 1)
1220 King Arthur, Marshall—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co. (c.l. June 24)
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
337 Marguard Family, Davison (c. l. June 30)
1160 Southern Belle,—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1169 Sparkler, McLoughton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 5)
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

71 Shiraz, Nacoda—Hajee Aboola Noor Mahomed.

FOR JUNGBAR.

283 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassum Natha Sons.

NOT FIXED.

867 Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.
85 Alligator, Nacoda.
437 Ally Acbar Shaw, Caombo.
465 Amazon, Danneherg—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
719 Anna Dorothea, Vincent—Robinson & Co.
982 Arabstan, Dawson—H. M. Seedick.
1118 Astrononer, Thomas—Roper, Price & Co.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
962 Arran, Cummings—Ewart Latham & Co.
1199 Baden, Slitphen—Wallace & Co.
202 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
716 Cameo, Lame—Coupland & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.

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1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
315 Carioca, James—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
381 City of Palaces, Nacoda.
933 Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
838 Comete, Dubren—Montaillard & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.
862 Coronet, Coveney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1119 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
460 Carobel, Devereux—Farnham & Co.
769 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
768 Ellen Maria, Hall—Wallace & Co.
654 Euretta, Jewson.
967 Falkland, Muir.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Renti.
1323 French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
819 Futtay Shaw Allum, Michael—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
477 Good Success, McGregor.
871 Gastavia, Palm—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown,—Lawrence & Co.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 H. C. Kidston, Juiman—J. Clover, & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
912 India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
463 Johanna, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co. (For sale.)
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
756 L' Aurore, Millar—The Captain.
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
724 Morayshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1160 Owangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
491 Orixa, Emerson—W. Nicol & Co.
1059 Ocean Belle, Harrison—Cohen & Co.
Penang (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.'s.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
347 Rahamanee, Nacoda—Damodhur Ragowjee
692 Raby Castle, Shaw—Stoehr Priegar & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
Scimitar, Potts.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. and Sons.
436 Shallett, Willis—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (For sale)
1031 Speedy, Dibbs.
Sapoorjee Heerjee, Lindsay.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
965 Tiger, Ogg.
Thule (s)
United Service (s), Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.
1151 Tyebjee,—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1511 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1245 Western Empire,
1535 Wellington, Ditchburn—Remington & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 29, *Evangeline*, Wolfe, from London 5th April; and *Sautee*, Parker, (port not mentioned) 7th Feb., touched at Akyab 17th June; June 30, *Corriemulzie*, White, from Sydney 25th April, touched at Galle 14th June, and Madras 23rd June; *Moulmein*, *Christabel*, *Calabar*, *Goshawk*, and *Anne Royden*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 30, Ship *Northumberland*, G. Miller, from Bombay, left 13th June; Barque *Queen of India*, G. P. Ochiltree, from Gopalpore, left 18th June; July 1, Ship *Bon Accord*, J. Campbell, from Liverpool 9th March; Ship *Bucclaw*, H. R. Hughes, from Bombay 21st June.

DEPARTURES.—June 30, Barque *Marion*, D. Fleming, to Calingapatam; French Ship *Georges*, LeCorque, to Bordeaux via Coconada.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	227

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	190 pr. ct. pm.
AsiaticBankCorptn.	120	......	198 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	245 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	68 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100		35 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	120 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	190 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	70 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	2 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	11 per ct. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	15 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	20 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	72 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	10 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	......	6 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 72,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	5,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land & Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 32,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,000		Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm.
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	500	......	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450		Rs. 320 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [pr. wholeshare
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Rs. 10 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr.ct.pm.nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	......	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	50	......	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	97
" Loan 1842-43	97
" Loan 1854-55	97
New Five per Cent. Loan	105½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	115½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-8
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 106-2
Gold Leaf	" 16-5-

PRICES CURRENT July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 585 to 615
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 600 to 605
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 605 to 607
New Oomravuttee	" 570 to 575
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 650 to 655
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 555 to 560
New Veeraval	" 500 to 505
New Khandeish	" 540 to 545
New Poratchee	" 505 to 510
New Accote	" 600 to 605
New Mangalore	" 510 to 512
New Hinghunghat	" 630 to 635
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-12 to 6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "	6-12 to 6-14
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ... "	32 to 34.
"	33 to 34.
Niger ... "	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.....................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..................Do. do.
MANCHESTER.................Do. do.
SCOTLAND...................The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND....................The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two " "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One " "	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct. per an.			
do. 9 do.	do.	5½ do	do.	
do. 6 do.	do.	5 do.	do.	
do. 4 do.	do.	4½ do.	do.	
do. 3 do.	do	4 do.	do.	

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	2s.		
3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
1 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
On demand	1s. 11½d.	do.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	"	
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"	
" 1 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"	
" On demand	1s. 11½d.	"	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	"	
On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11d.	"	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:— to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the charged of the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 20th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	do.	
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" On Demand	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.	do.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..............10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight...............2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do...............1s. 11⅝d. "
Sight...............1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do.... " 2-51 " "
Sight.......... " 2-46 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee		
" 4 do.	2s. 0d.	"		
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"		
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"		
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"		
" On demand do.	1s. 11½d.	"		

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight, (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee,	
Do. " at 3	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
Do. " Demand	1s. 11½d.	"	
Do. Scotland "	1s. 11½d.	"	
Do. Ireland "	1s. 11½d.	"	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11d.	"	

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand..............2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..............3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 11th June 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.	
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.	London.
Directors.	
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq.	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay............Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta............Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong............Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai............Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.
PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	
4 do.	do.	2s.	
3 do.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	
1 do.	do.	1s. 11½d.	
Demand		1s. 11½d.	

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
" " 6 " ....5 " "
" " 12 " ....7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 r above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Long Cloths, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Brown Socks, &c. &c.

ALSO,
1101 Pieces of Grey T. Cloth 5 lbs.

AN AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME NEW PLATED CHANDELIERS, ARGAND AND WALL LAMPS, RICHLY CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE &c., AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S MILL, TARDEO.

On MONDAY the 25th, and TUESDAY the 26th instant (and if necessary following days) Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at the Hall of Manockjee Petit's Mill, Tardeo, an Invoice of Handsome Plated 8 and 6 lights new Chandeliers with Crystal cut Glass Drops and Plain Tulip Shades, Plated Hanging 8, 6, 5, and 4 lights Argand Chandeliers with Moons, Bottoms and Drops, Pairs of Single Argand Lamps, Wall Argand Lamps, Plated 1, 2, and 3 light Lanterns with Drops, Bronze Table Argand and Solar Wall Lamps, several Gross Cotton Wicks &c., handsome cut Hollow-Stem Glassware for 12 persons, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, an Elegant Plated Epergne with Rich Glass Dish; Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salvers, Tea and Butter Pots, Single, Treble and Chamber Candlesticks, Pairs of Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a Box of best Fruit Knives with Mother O'Pearl Handles, for 18 persons, Sets of Mappin's Cutlery, a Set of "Thread Pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12; and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Conversation, Sofa, and Cleopatra Couches, Richly Carved Dining, Pier, and Round Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Side Boards, Screens Drawing-rooms, Priedieu, Easy and American Chairs, Sofa, Card and Writing Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Engravings in Maple and in Gilt Frames, large and small Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Rich Figures under Glass Domes, Vases, Chinese Jars, and Table Ornaments, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets and Table Covers, several handsome 8 day Clocks by "A. B. Savory and Sons" and Rimmnell of London, one Mechanical Music Bird under Glass Dome, Wardrobes, Presses, Richly Carved Blackwood and English Bedsteads, Bagatelle Tables, several Round Slabs, Dumb Waiters, Sets of Plated Mounted Double and Single Harness, and many Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view seven days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated mounted Carriage Harness, Plated on German Silver.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th July 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Longcloths.
800 " " Madapollams.
1000 " " Jacconets.
500 " " T. Cloth.
A few Bales Twist.

AT 1 P. M.

By order of A. B. COLLETT, Esquire,
2782 Swedish Bar Iron, 1½ to 5 inches by 3-8 to ½ inch, weighing 79 Tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. and 25 lbs.
By order of Government Superintendent of Stationery,
2,210,000 Quills.
110 Red Ink Glasses.

SALE OF NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AT WAREE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in a Warehouse at Waree Bunder, a large quantity of Building Materials, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time each lot will be knocked down.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS ON BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, positively without reserve on the premises, the following four Bungalows on Beach Road, Upper Colaba, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 44, bounded on the North by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, South by public passage, West by Lot No. 2, and on the East by the property of Byramjee Hormusjee Watchmaker.

This property is let to JAMES GIGG, Esquire, for a period of 2 years at a monthly rental of Rs. 180, which will expire in about 6 months.

LOT No. 2.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 45, bounded on the North by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, South by public passage, West by Lot No. 3, and on the East by Lot No. 1.

This property was let at a monthly rental of Rs. 150, but it is now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

A piece of ground with a pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 46, bounded on the North by Lot No. 4, South by public passage, West by Beach Road, and East by Lot No. 2.

This property is let to J. D. CAMERON, Esquire, for a period of 2 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 160, which will also expire in about 6 months.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon, assessed under No. 47, bounded on the North by the property of Eduljee Cursetjee Madun, South by Lot No. 3, West by Beach Road aforesaid, and on the East by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.

This property is let to R. L. KING, Esquire, for a period of 2 years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 170 which will also expire in about 6 months.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND ON THE SEA SIDE AT CUMBALLA.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, two Lots of valuable building ground on the Sea Side, situate at Cumballa, each lot containing 8,000 square yards or thereabouts, between the properties of the late Mr. Sorabjee Watcha Gandy and Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner.

The owner has received several private offers but he thinks it advisable to sell the ground by public competition, and believes that the cost of making the ground to the level of the road will not be more than 8 annas for a square yard, he now builds a bungalow between these two lots.

P. S.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. strongly recommend to the European and Native gentlemen to purchase the above two lots of very valuable building ground and not to lose this rare opportunity. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Notice to Railway and Building Contractors, Commanders of Ships, Ship Chandlers and others.

Just received a few sets of Weston's Patent Pully Blocks, with 40 feet Iron Chain complete for lifting one ton of load. Price moderate to effect quick sale.
Bombay, 9th July 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, superior Pocket Knives and Scissors on Cards, Hair Brushes, Concertinas, a few Carboys of Rosewater, 50 Cases of Cyder, &c., &c.

Ex ship *Coleroon*:—
D H B 16—1 case Millinery.
6 very superior Fiddles each with 2 Bows in Wooden Cases with Lock and Key, 25 dozen Oak Walking Sticks, Magic Lanterns with 12 Views of 40 Subjects to each, Microscopes in Mahogany Cases with View.
1 Case fancy Waved Ladies Cloths.
1 do. " Tweeds.
1 do. Check fancy Melton.
1 do. Fancy Ladies Cloths.
2 do. Harrington Fancy Coatings.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT NEW CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following English-built new Carriages just landed ex *Romania*:—

One new handsome fashionable Waggonette to form Stanhope Phaeton as well, built by Thomas R. Starey, of Nottingham, with Lamps, Pole, Shaft, Cushion and key.

One new Welsh Car, built by ditto, with cushions and wheel key.

ALSO.

An English-built Buggy by "Robertson" with Lamps, Cushions, &c.

A new and superior English-built Brougham by "Jones," of Southampton, with Lamps, Cushions, Pole, Shaft &c., Just landed ex *Canada Belle.*

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT PARELL BACK ROAD.

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AT 1 P. M.

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